

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

## PROPOSED NEW MODE OF LEVYING THE INCOME-TAX.

THOUGH a great many Customs and Excise duties, and some taxes, have been abolished in the course of the long peace which we have enjoyed since Waterloo was fought and won, yet no great branch of taxation has been entirely lopped off; and we are still subjected both to direct and to indirect, to local and to general taxation. We are still taxed in the price of what we eat and of what we drink, in what we buy and what we sell, in what we earn, what we inherit, and what we bequeath. Customs and Excise duties are still levied on more than four hundred articles in daily use and consumption; and the stamps and assessed taxes are still classed under more than thirty distinct heads. All these separate taxes are collected in different manners—some by dealers in the price of articles—others directly by tax-collectors, and all have different establishments—all are costly in the collection—all are sources of vexation and annoyance—almost all give rise to evasion, fraud, or smuggling—and all are redolent of fine and imprisonment, of dispute, litigation, trouble, and crime. There have recently been a consolidation of offices, a little diminution of expense consequent on the abolition of some taxes, and some lessening of vexation and trouble from the same cause; but in the main the gigantic system of taxation which grew up during the war, when statesmen looked about to find an article not taxed, and taxed it, still spreads its roots through every part of society.

The re-imposition of the Property and Income-tax in 1842, which had been impatiently cast off as an irksome burden thirty years before, was in truth an extension of the old system. If that tax were necessary, in order to give freedom to industry, and to distribute the weight of the public burdens more equally, it has proved so vexatious and unjust, that throughout the ten years of its existence it has been continually complained of. In conse-

quence of these complaints a committee was appointed in 1851, and renewed in 1852, "to inquire into the mode of collecting and assessing the tax, and whether any other mode, so as to render it more equitable, could be adopted." The results of its labour, visibly embodied in two thick octavo volumes of evidence, are a draft report proposed by Mr. Hume, though never discussed, for want of time, and a very elaborate and complete exposure of the inequalities of the tax, with the suggestion of a plan for levying it more equitably, so as to make the rate of taxation proportionable to the value of temporary and precarious, as well as of permanent, and well-secured incomes. The inquisitorial character of the tax seems much less to have engaged the attention of the committee than its pecuniary inequalities. Mr. Hume's plan is to levy the tax every year on the value of all the property in the country. Labour and skill he considers property. Because it would be more costly than productive to levy such a tax on all the members of the community, a minimum amount of income is proposed, below which the tax is not to descend, though it is broadly laid down that every person whatever should contribute in proportion to his property; and it is plainly indicated that the present £150 ought not to be the minimum. But on these two principles, that a minimum must be arbitrarily fixed, and that all who possess property above that minimum should be taxed, the plan is founded.

In its new form it is described as "a property-tax, in the strict sense of the word," and "every man is to be taxed in proportion to his ability." The measure of a man's ability is not to be, as by the present tax, the amount, whether net or gross, of his annual income, but the value which his net income would produce in the market. It is well known that every species of income has such a value, and that it is great in proportion as the income is secured for a shorter or longer period. Thus it is estimated that £1000 a year in Long Annuities, is worth £6,875; in Consols, £33,333; in land at thirty years' purchase, £30,000; in land for life, £16,667; in

reversion in rents after a death, £16,666; in houses, £16,000. So an income derived merely from personal exertions of whatever kind—say an income of £1000, derived from the labour of a barrister—has a value in the market, though less than either of the other £1000's mentioned, each of which is secured by an act of Parliament, or by the possession of tangible property of a durable description. It is proposed, therefore, to call, as now, on each individual for a return of his income, and a statement of the sources from whence it is derived, his age, and other circumstances which bear on its probable duration; and on that return, by tables which are already in existence of the value of lives for other purposes, it is proposed to estimate the value of his income in the market. This is called capitalising incomes, and the tax is to be levied on the amount of capital, whatever it might be, which the incomes would yield at a rate of interest fixed by the law. Every man's age and circumstances differ from those of every other man; nevertheless, there are points of agreement amongst them which would permit them all to be ranged into classes or reduced to averages, and would also permit, it is supposed, an easy capitalisation of all incomes, and the levy of an equitable tax on each man's share of the property existing in the country. The draft report, however, admits "that it is impossible to ascertain with precision the value of each person's share;" but asserts that, from a return "in a more simple form than that now required, competent assessors, surveyors, and commissioners, without any vexatious inquisition, could determine the quota with sufficient accuracy" for the purposes of taxation. It recommends, therefore, "that the tax be assessed at one uniform rate upon all kinds of property—upon the present value of industrial incomes, as well as upon all external property, whether personal or real." Overlooking all the difficulties involved in carrying this scheme into execution, such as getting at the value of all kinds of property, and estimating it fairly, and such as compelling people to submit their pecuniary concerns to competent persons, let us ask is the principle so just,



FETE IN THE PARK AND GARDENS OF BOWOOD, WILTS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



and is its application so important, that public opinion should be enlisted in its support? To these two points our remaining observations will be confined, though the subject invites us over a large field.

If we were to consider the mere sevenpence in the pound now levied as an Income-tax, and to suppose that the rate were not to be increased, we should come to the conclusion that such a vast change in the principle of the tax and in all its details, merely to raise £6,000,000 a year, while we continued to raise more than £50,000,000 by our other complicated systems of taxation, with all their cost and vexation, would not be worth while. But, though nowhere stated in the draft report, and barely hinted at in the evidence, it is abundantly plain that the plan is intended as a basis for one uniform and equitable system of taxation, which shall by-and-by supersede every other tax, enable us to sweep away customs and excise, assessed taxes, and local rates, and supply all the public wants by taking from each man a fair share of his property. Having a plan of getting at the value of every individual's property—if not with mathematical precision, yet with a rough kind of average accuracy, nothing in such a case would be easier than to extend the sevenpenny rate to a shilling, or a five shilling one, and even to a twenty shilling one, if necessary, and levy by that one tax on property the whole sum annually required to pay the interest of the Debt, to support the army, the navy, and the administration of justice, and to provide for purposes of education, and of police, as well as for the maintenance of the poor. The public wants in the State of New York are all mainly supplied by one tax of that kind; and what is done there could with as much economy and convenience be done here. It is this possible, this contemplated application of the principle of the tax, which gives the plan suggested by actuaries—men skilful in financial calculations—and adopted by Mr. Hume, and supported by the most influential journals, an almost fearful importance, and which imposes on the public the task of scrutinizing it with the utmost care.

Although the principle on which the plan is founded is undeniable, that each person should contribute to the support of the State in proportion to the value of his property, and to the protection he receives from the Government, the wisdom of annually forcing every man to consider and debate that principle and its consequences is doubted by most politicians; and Mr. Hume's plan does not take the latter part of the proposition into consideration. On the contrary, it is assumed that the protection afforded by the State is precisely co-extensive and identical with property enjoyed. This, however, is not exactly the case.

Every man's ability is peculiar; and that must be a wise scheme which is most adapted to the peculiarities of individuals; and that an unwise scheme which disregards them. But, after laying down the principle that each and every man is to be taxed according to his ability, the proposed new plan immediately deserts that principle, and levies the tax according to certain averages and general rules. Because they are deduced from a multitude of cases they never can exactly fit any one, and thus the Procrustean bed of averages in which classes are to be laid, would not be of the same length as any one person, and in every individual case would be an injustice.

Taxation, however necessary, is inherently evil. From its natural and intrinsic qualities art cannot cleanse it; and, instead of promoting a plan which would render it easy for a Government to extend taxation to almost any amount, if submitted to, while it might provoke a discussion of first principles or resistance year after year, it would be more rational to fix the attention of statesmen on the paramount duty of lessening its amount. When reduced to a minimum sum, so that the bulk of the community be convinced that it cannot be further reduced, and that no penny is unjustly exacted, or wantonly wasted, the problem of raising the revenue of states would be greatly simplified, and one uniform system of taxation might be much more easily adopted than at the present time.

#### FETE AT BOWOOD.

Bowood, the seat of the Marquis of Lansdowne, a mansion on a scale of great magnitude, and surrounded with grounds laid out with consummate skill and taste, is situated between Calne and Chippenham, and has just been the scene of an entertainment which has afforded great delight to the inhabitants of those towns and their localities. "It has ever been the care of the noble owner of Bowood," says the *Wills Independent*, "to see those living around him, who are dependent on him or on those connected with him, treated with justice and humanity; and it has been his care and his delight as well to see their moral health, their religious wants, their social and physical comforts, and their intellectual culture sedulously attended to. This is only what the high character and exalted position, socially and politically, of the noble Marquis would lead any one to expect; nevertheless, it is not the less honourable to him. That the patronage of such a man should be given to the literary institution of a neighbouring town is not to be wondered at; for the Marquis of Lansdowne is not one of those who, enjoying the advantages and benefits of literature himself, would confine them to his own class, or do nothing towards extending them to others. On the contrary, he has ever been foremost in lending a helping hand to all those who are desirous of improving themselves, and of aiding in the improvement of their fellow-men, let their position be ever so humble."

With this conviction, the committee of the Calne Institution recently applied to the noble Marquis for leave to hold a *fête* in the beautiful grounds of Bowood Park. To this end, Mr. Spencer, his Lordship's head gardener, and a very active member of the committee of the Institution, made known the wishes of his brother members; Lord Lansdowne very kindly consented, and the *fête* accordingly took place on the 24th ult., under the especial patronage of the Earl and Countess of Shelburne.

Bowood is especially adapted for so recreative an occasion: its natural beauties are enhanced by artistic skill in the disposal of its woods, waters, glades, and groves. Seven thousand tickets were sold, giving admission to the pleasure-grounds, the Italian gardens, the Cascade; to all but the interior of the house and the fruit gardens. There were other 3000 persons who did not purchase tickets, but who contented themselves in that part of the park which was unreservedly thrown open to all. Thus, fully 10,000 persons were present, nearly the whole of them of the middle and working classes, yet no act of mischief or indecorum worthy of notice was committed.

The weather was fine, and the amusements very varied. "There were quoits, cricket, and archery. There was a boat race on the lake; and in the afternoon the hatches were drawn up, and the pent-up waters rushed down the rocks below, forming that cascade which is so attractive a feature of the place. There were picnic parties formed in various parts of the grounds; here a stately cedar, there a drooping sweetly-scented lime, and anon a spreading beech, or the curiously-leaved tulip-tree forming the centre of the party."—*Wills Independent*.

The exquisite gardens were in high order. The numerous vases filled with bouquets, beds of geraniums, petunias, salvias, calceolarias; the mixture of flowers, and the magnificent single specimens; were examined and admired by the thronging crowds. Marquees were erected for refreshments. The Sax-horn band of the Shapcote family, and three other bands were stationed in different parts of the grounds.

Unfortunately, the Earl of Shelburne was absent, yachting; a change of wind preventing him returning home, as he intended. The Countess, however, was there, with her children. The venerable Marquis was prevented by gout from leaving the house; but, accompanied by his daughter-in-law, Lady Shelburne; his son-in-law, the Hon. J. K. Howard, and his grandchildren, he came upon the balcony, and from his chair was a pleased witness of the general festivity. His appearance excited a hearty cheer, which he acknowledged by expressing the great satisfaction it gave him to see so many of his neighbours about him, and regretting that the infirm state of his health prevented his going among them and participating with them in their enjoyment. Hearty cheers were given for the Marquis, Lady Louisa Howard, Lord and Lady Shelburne. The Hon. Mr. Howard returned thanks.

Towards evening, the band played "God save the Queen;" imme-

diately after which the house-bell announced a display of fireworks in the outer park, by Mr. W. Withers, of Devises. The borders of the lake, and the rising ground beyond were selected for the exhibition. The pieces were extremely good, and the illumination of the large shed of water, reflecting the rockets and shells in it, had a very pleasing effect. The fireworks over, the park was quickly cleared, and the vast multitude sought their respective homes, carrying their pleasant recollections of the day, and grateful for the kindness that had provided such a treat.

Great praise is due to Mr. Phelps, the steward, and Mr. Spencer, the gardener, for their unwearied exertions in the arrangements; and also to Messrs. J. N. Ladd, and George Harris, the secretaries.

The proceeds of the day, £335, have been appropriated to the fund of the Calne Literary Institution.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, September 2.

To the excitement of the *fête* of the 15th, the ball of the *dames de la Halle*, and the "humiliations," as the people, every ready with a *mot* to turn into ridicule themselves, and far more their rulers, styled the incomplete illuminations, has succeeded that of the *conseils généraux* and *conseils d'arrondissements*. The interest on the latter subject is, however, infinitely less warmly and generally expressed, if more deeply felt, than on the former, and the question of "to be or not to be" Emperor, is one that has been so often and so earnestly discussed within the last few months, that the public at large seems disposed "to take it easy," and leave "the powers that be" to settle it their own way. Meanwhile, they "keep on never minding," amusing themselves with all their hearts—the rich at their *châteaux*, their suburban villas, or the various watering-places; the *bourgeoisie* at Asnières, Passy, Auteuil, St. Germain, &c.; the poor and working-classes everywhere. Paris itself is comparatively empty, but if you want to see something of the manners of the bulk of its inhabitants, take railroad or omnibus to one of the aforementioned places on a *fête* day, and there you will see the Parisians, man, woman, and child, in all their glory.

At the Grand Opera, a brilliant success has been achieved by a *débutante*, Mlle. Emmy Lagrua, in the part of *Alice*, in "Robert le Diable"—that part impressed for ever on our English hearts by the memory of its performance by Jenny Lind. Mlle. Lagrua is an Italian, and bears in her appearance the type of her nation; her voice is fresh, pure, and of great compass; her expression just and powerful; her gesture, action, and costume admirable: in short, she is universally admitted to stand in the first rank of modern vocalists.

The Hippodrome, despite the uncertain weather, is ever the scene of rich marvels; the night *fêtes*, in particular, are brilliant to a degree, and lighted like—what?—Nothing that we know of besides themselves. *L'homme à la boue*, *La Perche*, the equestrianism, the gymnastics, Madame Saqui, who, at seventy-six, performs miracles apparently beyond the reach of any age—all that we know by heart; but the *Sorcières de Macbeth*, who shall describe? Imagine a cavalcade of witches, demons, ghosts, all things that can "make night hideous," surrounding an "infernal machine," literally, which forms a car in the shape of a dragon, snorting flames and smoke. Devils dance and wave their torches, tortured spirits writhe and howl, "things that be not" rave, leap, crawl, in every imaginable contortion, and thus the devilish procession defiles, to the edification of the spectators, like a terrific nightmare, the effect of which is not easily dissipated.

A charming little book, "La Vertu de Rosina," has appeared in the series called the "Bibliothèque de l'Esprit Français," collected by M. Eugène Didier. It is from the pen of Arsène Houssaye, and is a perfect *chef-d'œuvre* of simplicity, purity, and pathos. The career of Rosina, driven from her home at the age of seventeen, by poverty, to seek a livelihood—her struggles, her temptations, her sufferings, her untimely death, all are drawn with a tenderness, a harmony, a vague melancholy, that go direct to the heart. No one more than M. Arsène Houssaye possesses the secret of this style of composition: from the simplest, even the most common-place, materials he forms a romance full of tender and touching interest. His pen seems dipped in tears.

A series of singular trials has been going on on the subject of magnetism; in the audience of the Tribunal de Police de Paris, of the 26th of August, no less than ten accused were brought forward, and all with one exception, were defended by M. Jules Favre. At the head of the list stood the name of Alexis, the one perhaps best known here and in England. Many extraordinary facts were certainly elicited, amid, of course, a much larger quantity of charlatanism and trickery.

Much and sincere regret is felt in the society of Paris, by the sudden and premature death of the Comte Antonin de Noailles, who for several years held almost undisputed the sceptre of personal beauty and elegance in that very fastidious circle. His health had for long been much impaired, but of late he had so far recovered as to be able to resume his usual habits, and was residing with his mother, the Duchess de Poix, at the Château du Val, in the neighbourhood of St. Germain. Descending the steps to enter his carriage which he had ordered to convey him to Paris, he fell senseless, and expired the same evening without recovering consciousness. The Comte Antonin de Noailles married some years since Miss Cosvoldt, who was possessed of a considerable fortune. The marriage was not a happy one, and his wife was absent at the time of his death. He leaves no children, having some time since lost his only son.

The following anecdote of Beethoven is interesting, as showing that, absorbed as he was by his art, he took considerable part in the political events of his time, and more especially in those of the French Revolution. "In 1802," says his friend M. Ries, "Beethoven wrote his Third Heroic Symphony. In this symphony he had in view Bonaparte, First Consul, whom he compared with the most celebrated Roman Consuls. I myself, as well as many other of his friends, saw on his table this symphony, carefully copied, bearing on the title-page at the head the name of Bonaparte, and quite at the foot that of Luigi Von Beethoven. There was not a word more. I know not if he intended to fill up the blank that had been left between the two names, or what he would have to put. I was the first who announced to him that Bonaparte had declared himself Emperor; Beethoven became violently excited, and exclaimed, 'He then is only a common ordinary man, like the rest! Now he will tread under foot all the rights of man, and thinking of nothing but the indulgence of his own ambition, he will seek to place himself above all others, and become a tyrant!' Approaching the table, he took the sheet that bore the two names, tore it to pieces, and trampled on the fragments."

We may, we believe, positively assert that the marriage of the President, which has, for some time, been here the principal topic of conversation, is at an end. That the preparations were considerably advanced, there is no doubt, and even lately an offering of the finest fruits in France was daily sent by rail to the fair Princess Wasa; but it seems the father is inexorable, and has positively and formally refused his consent. Many persons are of opinion that the declaration of the Empire depends greatly on the President's marriage; if such be the case, the project must be at least considerably deferred.

##### FRANCE.

The frequency and stringency of the warnings given by the Prefects of Departments to provincial journals, in imitation of those addressed by the Minister of Police to the Paris papers, have been carried to such excess that the Government has been, at length, obliged to interfere, in order to moderate the hot zeal of its provincial functionaries, who had nearly worried the country newspapers out of existence. The harassing nuisance had, in fact, become almost intolerable, and the occasions on which the Prefects discharged from the official pop-gun the ever-ready "warning" were often so insignificant, or so commonplace, as to make what ought to be a grave official proceeding appear a piece of spiteful intermeddling, as ludicrous as the menaces of a pompous church beadle. The abuse was on the point of

curing itself, by covering its agents with ridicule—that most fatal of all weapons, especially in quick-witted, laughter-loving France; and thus, as the Government of Louis Napoleon felt, the awkward and over-zealous exercise of their power by the petty despots of the provinces had nearly destroyed the efficacy of an instrument of authority which the more wily tacticians of the Central Administration in Paris are desirous to preserve unimpaired for future opportunities. M. Maupas, the Minister of Police, however, has intervened to set things right, and has issued an order in which he prohibits the Prefects of Departments for the future from sending warnings to any journal without his previous sanction. He has also appointed commissions of examination to look over the various country newspapers as they arrive each morning in Paris.

On Monday evening a new dramatic piece, named "Dominus Sampson," was represented at the Vaudeville Theatre, and gave rise to some political allusions. The story is taken from Scott's "Guy Mannering," and our old friend *Dominus Sampson*, as one of the leading characters, gives his name to the piece. The story in the novel is followed pretty exactly, and the principal actress sings some verses, the burden of which is contained in the words, "*Il reviendra, il reviendra*" (he will return.) A portion of the public thought fit to see in this an allusion to the Count de Chambord, and applauded the words. Further on, the lost heir says to *Glossen*, when looking at the castle, from which he had been stolen when young, "Your motto, then, is '*Ma force est dans mon droit*'" (My might is in my right), these words being inscribed over the gate of the castle. "No," cries the other, "my device is, '*Mon droit est dans ma force*'" (My right is in my might). This produced great laughter and applause. The motto of the Count de Chambord is, in fact, "*Ma force est dans mon droit*." At the end of the piece the same actress repeats the air to the words, "*Il reviendra, il reviendra*," and again the audience applauded. Some persons wanted an encore, which others opposed lustily, and the air was not repeated. What made the whole matter more piquant was that M. de Maupas was present, and was the object of much attention, from the allusions of the piece. Its representation has been since prohibited. This is the first political demonstration in any theatre since the *coup d'état* of December last.

Mgr. Pallegoix, Bishop of Mallos and Vicar Apostolical of Siam, lately presented to the President of the Republic two young Siamese, who have come to France for their education. They presented the following address in their own language to the President:—

We, Xorn and Keo, natives of the kingdom Thai, prostrate ourselves before him who governs France. We pray the Lord of Heaven to protect your Highness, so that you may govern this kingdom with peace and glory, and that he may accord you a prosperous life for a thousand years. (Terms used in Siam to express ardent wishes for the prosperity and longevity of Sovereigns.)

They then offered the Prince, one, a Japan box encrusted with mother-pearl, and the other, a book of Chinese pictures. The Prince, after smiling at the last expression of the address, caressed the young visitors, making them sit down by him. Mgr. Pallegoix then expressed from the King of Siam his felicitations on Louis Napoleon's accession to the place of President, and his assurance of friendship. The Prince having expressed some surprise that the King of Siam knew anything about him, was informed that his uncle's name was well known in Siam, and his picture to be found there frequently. The King, he said, would be much pleased to have relations of commerce re-established between France and Siam, as was the case in the time of Louis XIV. Mgr. Pallegoix then brought under the notice of the President his own desire to have a Siamese dictionary printed, the manuscript of which he had brought with him to France; the President promised to have the matter taken into consideration. At the termination of the audience, Louis Napoleon gave to each of the lads a gold pin surmounted by an eagle, holding in its beak a laurel branch adorned with brilliants.

The President of the Republic has sent a sum of 5000 francs to the Prefect of the Isère for the relief of the victims of the late inundation.

The works for the Crystal Palace in Paris are to be commenced immediately, and will be completed in two years. The contractors are Messrs. Arduin and Co. The edifice is to serve the purposes of national expositions of manufactures, and for *fêtes* and public ceremonies.

The *Moniteur* contradicts the rumour of the French troops being about to be recalled from Italy.

As one of the means to be employed in reducing the army, the Minister of War has ordered that the privates who were drawn conscripts in 1845 shall receive their discharge forthwith. The thirty-six picked companies of the three regiments of Marines have been suppressed with the same object in view.

The "fusion" question is again upon the tapis, and it is said that the two branches are about to reconcile their differences, as they feel assured that the Empire will be proclaimed in December next.

M. Chamolle, ex-representative, has returned to Paris, being one of those included in the recent amnesty.

A new code of laws, having the sanction of the Prince President, has been drawn up for the internal service on board vessels of war.

##### UNITED STATES.

The fisheries question, according to the last accounts from New York, viz. August 21, may be regarded as peaceably settled. Those statesmen, whether in or out of the Government, who thought that they could with advantage turn the affair to account by making "political capital" out of it, with a view to the approaching Presidential election, having found that the subject was an unprofitable one for their purposes, have made a virtue of necessity, and assumed a conciliatory tone in reference to the conduct of Great Britain in the matter. In the Senate on the 14th ult., Senator Seward delivered a rather unexpected and somewhat important speech in reference to the question. It was seemingly an attempt to smooth over the difference between himself and the President on the matter. He had been previously in consultation with Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton, and doubtless spoke under a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, and of the light in which it was then regarded in Government circles. He showed that England, so far from having increased her force in the vicinity of the North American provinces, had actually reduced it by thirty-three guns during the past twelve months. Speaking of the condition of English power in Canada and the British provinces, the hon. gentleman said:—

They have never, since the war of 1812, had so small a military force for those provinces as now. The Imperial Government has maintained heretofore some show of naval defence upon our lakes; but within the last six months it has broken up the whole naval force there, and now none whatever exists. While thus showing the supposed motives to peace on the part of Great Britain, I confess that peace is no less the interest and the instinct of our own country. The United States might aggrandise themselves by war, but they are sure to be aggrandised by peace. I thank God that the peace of the world is largely subject to the control of these two great powers, and that while they have common dispositions towards harmony, neither has need of war to establish its character for firmness or for courage. Each has had enough of

"The camp, the host, the fight, the conqueror's career."

The only occurrences coming under the head of news in reference to the subject are gleaned from the *St. John's*, New Brunswick, papers, which state that the Bay of Fundy had been completely cleared of American fishermen. A rumour was current at Halifax that her Majesty's steamer *Devastation* had taken four prizes into Charlottetown. A letter from Boston says that Commodore Perry would return to New York with the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, in time to leave for Japan on the 1st of September.

A collision had occurred at Lake Erie, near Buffalo, between two steamers, by which 200 persons were drowned. The particulars are given in another column.

Destructive fires had occurred at Troy and Utica. The Board of Health had reported 17 cases of cholera at Rochester, and 10 deaths during the 48 hours ending the 16th ult.

From California, the latest advices are dated San Francisco, July 16. The gold fields generally continued to yield well. The waters throughout the country were rapidly falling. Long canals were in progress of construction for conveying water to spots known to be auriferous, but unproductive from the want of it. One of the largest pieces of gold ever brought to San Francisco had been found at Yacita, Calaveras county. Its weight is upwards of 26 lb., and it was valued at 5,400 dols. It was found 60 feet below the surface.

Chinese continue to arrive in great numbers at San Francisco, upwards of 4,000 having landed within the fortnight ending the 16th of



July. They made their way at once to the mines, the hostility of the miners towards them having, in a great measure, abated.

The 4th of July was celebrated in San Francisco with great spirit by a long procession, &c. Conspicuous in the procession was a long line of Chinese, richly dressed, and bearing a huge national banner of crimson silk, on which was emblazoned in golden embroidery the Royal dragon. They are said to have expended 12,000 dollars in getting up their portion of the procession.

In San Francisco the utmost order and quiet prevailed; in the interior, however, crime continued to exist, and numerous executions by the people had taken place. A detachment of United States troops, who were in pursuit of some Indians concerned in the murder of a party of miners on the head waters of the Merced, succeeded in surprising them, killing five, and taking 12 prisoners; they also destroyed their rancheria and provisions. Another party of the United States troops had also come in contact with the Indians on Cow Creek, for having stolen 19 mules, and 15 of the Indians were slain. Murders and robberies by the Indians were of every day occurrence in the vicinity of Canon Creek; 57 murders, and robberies to the amount of 20,000 dollars, having been committed within a very short time.

A duel had taken place between Mr. J. Nugent, editor of the *San Francisco Herald*, and Mr. J. Cotter, alderman of that city, by which the former had received a compound fracture of the thigh, and it was feared amputation would become necessary.

It was reported in San Francisco that a fire had broken out in George Town, El Dorado County, and that the principal part of the town had been consumed. The city of Sonora was fast recovering from the ravages of the late fire.

The crops throughout the whole of California were producing an astonishing yield.

## INDIA.

Advices by the Overland Mail, dated Bombay, July 24, and Calcutta, July 12, have been received this week, from which we learn the cause of the missing June mail not having arrived at its appointed time. It was to have been brought to Suez by the steamer *Ajdaha*, which it now appears had started from Bombay as usual, and had proceeded to within about 700 miles of Aden, when she was obliged to put back to Bombay, in consequence, as alleged by her commander, of inability to cope with strong head winds and a want of fuel.

From Rangoon and the cantonments of the troops engaged in the war with the Burmese the latest dates come down only to June 22. Great and successful exertions were being made by the engineers to get the wooden houses, in which the troops are to pass the rainy months, completed at an early period, so as to leave them as little exposed as possible to the miasmatic influences of the season. The repairs of the *Phlegethon* and *Mahanuddy* steamers had been completed, and they were being

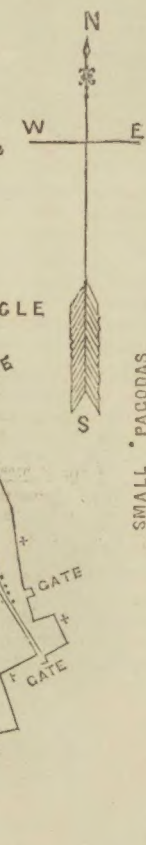
bridges had been discovered in the Calza de San Lazaro, and in the houses of some persons of note. Assassinations and robberies, attended with frightful atrocities, prevailed to a great extent in the suburbs of the city. A correspondent, writing from Havana, says:—"That you may not be mistaken with regard to our new Captain-General. I inform you of the fact that about 600 negroes from Africa have been landed at O'rigosa, in this island, and that two ounces (34 dollars) per head were paid for winking at the business."

**HAYTI.**—Advices from Hayti, in the West Indies, to the 8th ult., state that the plague continued to rage at Port-au-Prince. The disorder is described as a rotting of the stomach, which takes place in 24 hours, if not checked. A new commercial law, of a very stringent character, had been proclaimed by the Emperor. By it all original invoices must be certified as well as the manifest, and if the cargo does not compare with them a heavy fine is imposed, provided the amount does not exceed 5000 dollars; should it do so the vessel is to be seized and confiscated.

## STEAM-BOAT COLLISION IN THE UNITED STATES.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

The accounts received from the United States this week, make mention of a frightful catastrophe, attended with the loss of no less than 200 lives, which took place on the morning of the August, at an early hour on lake Erie, near Buffalo.

About two o'clock in the morning, the paddle steamer *Atlantic*, came into collision with the screw propeller *Ogdensburg*. A dense fog prevailed at the time, and, as the numerous passengers on board the *Atlantic*, composed chiefly of Norwegian emigrants, were unable to see the exact nature of their danger, they were greatly alarmed, and several leaped overboard. The captain endeavoured to restore confidence, and the steamer kept on her course, the officers hoping to be able to reach port, although the boat was leaking badly; the water, however, gained rapidly on them, despite the efforts of the crew, and by the time they had proceeded about two miles from the spot where the collision took place, it was found that the vessel was rapidly sinking, the fires in the engine-room being extinguished by the water. The emigrants, who could not understand a word spoken to them, by their cries and terror added to the horror of the scene. The cabin passengers, and all who could be made to understand, were exhorted by the captain and officers to remain in the cabin, and provide themselves with chairs, settees, beds, &c., all of which were patent life-preservers, and would buoy them up in the water. Numbers, however, unheeding, or not understanding the advice given them, rushed overboard to certain death. At about half-past two o'clock, amidst the wild shrieks of the passengers, the steamer settled and sank. The propeller had kept in the wake of the *Atlantic*, and those on board of her did all in their power to preserve the lives of the hundreds of human beings who were now seen struggling in the water. The fog was a sad hindrance to their efforts, but about 150 were rescued. The last persons taken from the boat were Mr. Givan, clerk of the boat, and Mr. Buell, first engineer. The steamer had then sunk all but her stern, and they, with some Illinois passengers, were clinging to a rope attached to a floating mast and the wreck, being up to their shoulders in water. As soon as the shrieks of the drowning passengers were hushed, the voice of a little boy was heard, and it was then first discovered that a child, about eight years old, was also clinging to a rope a short distance off. The little fellow, talking to himself, was saying, "Oh, I can't hold on much longer! If papa was here he would hold me up." A man from Illinois, a fine, powerful fellow, immediately moved a long rope, and seized the boy as he was about to sink. He held him for some time, and called out to Givan to come to his relief, as he was nearly exhausted by the weight. Givan made an attempt to reach him, but in vain. At that moment the boat of the propeller, loaded to the water's edge with rescued passengers, passed, and Givan hailed them, and entreated them to save the boy. Mr. Blodgett, first mate of the *Atlantic*, who was on board, jumped out, and swam to the rope, took the boy off, and returned the boat. He was thus saved. The little fellow was with his uncle, who was drowned. The next boat from the propeller took off the clerk, first engineer, and the Illinois passenger. The rescued passengers were conveyed to Erie, where on landing they assembled together for the purpose of returning thanks to God for their deliverance. About 200 persons, out of 500 on board, composed chiefly of poor emigrants, perished. Among the list of missing is the name of Mrs. Corawell, sister of Elihu Burritt.



PLAN OF THE FORTIFICATIONS AT RANGOON.

rigged and stored for service. The barracks were nearly finished, and the 18th Royal Irish was to occupy them immediately. Rangoon and Bassein were nearly rebuilt, and the markets thronged with traders and sellers, who were punctually paid their own prices for their goods—and the people were delighted at our presence. The Burmese soldiers had re-occupied Pegu the moment we left, and had behaved with even greater barbarity than on the previous occasion towards the people, who fled in all directions whenever they could manage to escape. The *Prosperine* had reached within forty miles of Prome, having captured 100 large boats laden with grain for the army; many of these Captain Brooking was compelled to destroy—the remainder he sent down to Rangoon. He had surveyed the river all along, and will act as pilot when the fleet moves up. General Godwin and Colonel Thompson, of the 40th, had been unwell: the former was about to visit Bassein and Martaban, and the latter Moulmein, for a little change of air and scene. General Godwin has applied for 12,000 men to enable him to leave large garrisons in Rangoon, Martaban, Bassein, and Pegu, which is to be again occupied for good. He has asked for a light field battery, two troops of horse artillery, two regiments of cavalry, four of European and six of native infantry.

Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, intended to proceed to Rangoon in the *Feroze* steamer, which was daily expected at Calcutta. The object of his Excellency in visiting the seat of war was to have a personal interview with General Godwin, and learn from him what he wanted to enable him to renew the war with such vigour as to ensure its speedy termination. It is extremely probable, too, that the proclamation annexing Pegu to our dominions will be issued by Lord Dalhousie at Rangoon.

From India Proper we learn that the north-west frontier is quiet, and it is stated that the Momunds, seeing the folly of attempting to oppose us, have decided on conciliatory proposals, and that a meeting of their leading men was about to take place to arrange matters. But whether they were sincere in their professions, or are merely anxious to remain unmolested in their hills until the season for operations again comes round, it is impossible to say. Sir Colin Campbell, who has commanded at Peshawur as brigadier for a long time, and who has had frequent contests with the Momunds and other frontier tribes, has thrown up his command, owing, it is believed, to some differences with the local political authorities. He is spoken of by those under him as an able, energetic, and indefatigable officer. It is believed he will be succeeded by General Roberts. The Punjab generally enjoys such tranquillity that the minor rebel leaders, who have hitherto been prohibited from going more than two or three miles from their houses, have, in consideration of their good behaviour, been permitted to have unrestrained liberty within the districts in which they are respectively residing. Negotiations are on foot with the hill tribes, which will probably restore peace and tranquillity to that troubled frontier.

**HAVANNAH.**—From Havannah, in the Spanish West India island of Cuba, we have advices to the 14th, at which (the greatest possible excitement prevailed, in consequence of the arrest and daily commitment to prison of a large number of creoles, including women. A quantity of powder and ball car-

**THE CHOLERA.**—The reports from those districts of northern Europe where the cholera prevails are not, on the whole, more unsatisfactory than the last accounts. A decrease in the number of cases in one locality is balanced by announcements of its further progress to places where it had not yet appeared. Thus the *New Prussian Gazette* of the 27th ult. states that it is officially reported that a few cases have occurred at Bromberg and Madgeburg and it is probable that the autumn review and exercise of the Landwehr at the former place will be countermanded in consequence. In Ostrowa and the villages of the district the disease appears to rage with unabated violence. Medical aid in the thinly-peopled localities is almost impossible to be procured. The Government of Danzig has also applied for a postponement of the military manoeuvres in that district in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera at Dirschau. In Landsberg (in Silesia) an abatement of the disease is reported, but on the 22d there were still 45 cases. In this locality the attacks were of the most malignant variety of the epidemic; in some instances persons in previous good health were seized and past recovery in less than an hour. The returns of the disease in Posen are to the 25th; on the 24th, 89 persons were attacked, of whom 36 died. In Molislaw the cases average from 5 to 7 daily, and the deaths from 1 to 3. The colony of Philadelphia, in a population of 270, has lost 42 by deaths since the appearance of the disease. In Ostrowa, up to the 22nd, of 407 cases 187 had been fatal. In Nenstadt the magistrates had forbidden the sale of some kinds of meat and vegetable, among them of mutton and cucumbers. The *Ostsee Zeitung* describes the cholera as having sensibly diminished in Warsaw on the 24th. The official list of the 23rd announced only 236 new cases; there were 120 deaths; 203 had recovered, and 977 remained under treatment. The state of the city is described as gloomy in the extreme; hundreds are leaving it for the interior. From Kalisch the reports were favourable, as only isolated cases were reported.

**THE GREAT TELESCOPE AT WANDSWORTH COMMON.**—Last week we omitted to state that the flint glass was manufactured by Messrs. Chance, of Birmingham; and the plate glass by the Thames Plate Glass Company. The glass grader was a millwright. The eye-piece used at present are—1st. The identical solid eye-piece of the Rev. J. B. Reade, which obtained the prize at the Crystal Palace: its power on the telescope is about 500. 2. A negative eye-piece, made by Mr. Simms, according to curves given, so as to take in the whole of the object-glass and the whole of the iris of the human eye: its power on the telescope is 240. 3. An eye-piece made for the finder, which, when used upon the large achromatic telescope, magnifies 750 times: in this, the view of the moon, as an object of intense beauty, baffles all description.

**LARGE GOOSEBERRY.**—A fine specimen of the variety Loudon, of the extraordinary weight of 36 dwts. 18 gr., gained the prize of £1 1s. for the best single berry, open to all England, at the Vine Inn (Birmingham) Gooseberry Show, on the 9th ult. It was grown by Mr. John Flower, Stoke, near Stone, Staffordshire.

The clearances from the port of London for the gold colonies of Australia during the week ending Saturday last show an increase in the number of vessels, which consisted of five to Sydney, of an aggregate of 3085 tons; and four to Port Phillip, of an aggregate of 1767 tons. There were also three to Adelaide, Swan River, and Hobart Town, respectively, of a joint capacity of 963 tons. The shipments of British manufactures, English and foreign spirits, and goods generally, have been very large, and the number of passengers has also been considerable, although the press of emigrants is not quite so strong as it was a month or two back. Probably the total for the week was from 800 to 1000. The increase of wages in all parts of England is, doubtless, now in some degree counteracting the movement.

**A DANGEROUS MONKEY.**—On Sunday morning about nine o'clock, a large monkey of the baboon species was observed amusing himself by running along the tops of the houses in York-road and Caledonian-street, near King's-cross, endeavouring to make an entrance at several of the windows without effect. But after being pursued for nearly two hours by several men over the roofs of several houses, he, unfortunately, made an entrance in the back bedroom window occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Frinham, when he immediately made a ferocious attack upon a fine boy four years of age, lacerating his arm and thigh. Mrs. Frinham, who was in the next room, went to his assistance, when the monkey made his exit from the window, and was ultimately secured in a stable and immediately destroyed. The monkey belonged to Messrs. Rood and Co., feather manufacturers, York-road.

A letter from Wiesbaden of the 22d, states that the disease in the vines has exhibited itself with great severity in the whole of the Rheingau. In some districts two-thirds of the plants are attacked. What is remarkable is, that cabbages, beetroot, turnips, &c., in the neighbourhood are also affected by a disease before unknown.

An old woman died at Shenfield, in Essex, a few days since, who had been receiving parochial relief for many years. At her decease it was found she had property by her to the amount of nearly £1000.

## MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

In our Journal of last week, we chronicled the proceedings of this very interesting session up to Thursday; but omitted to state that Mr. E. Sharpe read a paper on Tynemouth Priory; Mr. Dobson, architect, read a paper on the Lady Chapel of the Priory; drawings of the roof, &c., of which, by J. W. Archer, were exhibited. Mr. Woodman, of Morpeth, read two papers: 1. The Historical Traces of the Knights Templars in Northumberland, and on a Preceptory at Chibburn; 2. The Bye-laws of the Cordwainers' Company at Morpeth, temp. Edward IV. The Rev. C. Hartshorn read an interesting paper on the Castle at Alnwick. In the afternoon a party of the members visited Vensworth Castle, and were hospitably entertained. In the evening the Association dined at the Assembly-rooms, Westgate-street. In the evening a paper was read on the "votive monument of Kloster Nienberg, near Vienna," by the Rev. J. M. Traherne; and on "Northumbrian Sepulchral Arms," by Mr. G. Tate; after which the party repaired to the Norman Keep, the different parts of which were described by the Rev. J. C. Bruce.

The Concert of the Philharmonic Society closed the proceedings of the day.

On Friday the Archæological party left Newcastle by especial train for Warkworth, where their attention was first attracted to the celebrated Hermitage, and next the Castle. (See Illustrations.) The Castle was described by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne. The church, the chancel of which is of the Norman period, was likewise examined and detailed. The archæologists next visited Alnwick Castle, and were conducted round the exterior of the castle, which was described by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne; after which the party adjourned to a magnificent repast; and the museum being opened to the visitors, an inspection of its rare Egyptian, British, and Roman contents afforded high gratification; among others, a relic of singular interest, the shield found on the battle-field of Shrewsbury, and attributed to Hotspur, attracted marked attention.

The party then proceeded to Hulm Abbey, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Hartshorne, who described its details; and others accompanied Mr. Dobson (architect), and under his guidance examined the fine gateway, the only remains of Alnwick Abbey; after which they returned to Newcastle.

Saturday was devoted to an excursion to Durham. An interesting paper on the history of the Cathedral and Monastery of Durham was read in the Bishop's library, by the Rev. James Raine, who afterwards conducted his visitors round the Cathedral and Castle.

A large party of upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen then sat down to a handsome entertainment provided by the liberality of Archdeacon Thorpe. Another party was conducted to Usher College, a fine architectural specimen, about four miles from Durham.

On Sunday the Archæologists attended divine service in the ancient and singularly beautiful church of St. Nicholas, when a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cox (vicar).

On Monday the Archæologists left the central terminus at half-past nine, visited Hexham, passing Prudhoe Castle (see the Illustration).

Hexham, the first point in the route of the day is celebrated for its Priory Church, which we intend to engrave.

Leaving Hexham, the party continued their excursion to Bardon-mill, and thence to Chesterholme, a sequestered spot on the edge of a vast tract of moorland, which is traversed by the Roman Wall. There the Rev. J. C. Bruce, who has attracted to himself considerable celebrity by his investigations in connexion with the Roman occupation of Britain, entered upon an explanation of the various antiquities of the locality. The objects of interest at Chesterholme are, the camp of Vindolana, or hill of arms; a Roman road, with a *milliarium* still standing; and several altars and inscribed stones derived from the station. The party left Chesterholme for Housesteads, accompanied by Mr. Bruce, and preceded by a guide and a Northumbrian piper. The first object of curiosity in their way was a Roman milestone, upwards of six feet high and nearly two feet in diameter, on the line of the ancient Roman road which skirts the northern rampart of the camp of Vindolana, and on the very identical spot probably where the soldiers of Agricola or Hadrian placed it.

Continuing their course north-westward, and crossing a fine military road, intersecting the whole county of Northumberland, which was constructed shortly after the rebellion of 1745, the party arrived at a place called Peel Crag, the first of a series of basaltic hills or cliffs facing the north, along the edge of which the Roman wall runs east and west for several miles. This was the first view they obtained of the wall, and they pursued it for that distance over a wild region, and, with the able assistance of Mr. Bruce, closely examined its various characteristics.

The excursion terminated at a place called "Housesteads"—the *Borricovius* of the Roman soldiers—which, from the completeness of its remains, was styled by Stukeley, in the vehemence of his admiration, "the Tadmor of Britain."

The proceedings of the day terminated with a lunch provided in a marquee, at Housesteads, by Mr. Clayton, the town clerk of Newcastle. The Earl of Carlisle accompanied the party throughout the entire day on foot, as did Lord Talbot, and several other persons of distinction.

On Tuesday, August 31st, the remains of the church of the Venerable Bede, at Jarrow, excited considerable interest on account of evidences exhibited in its structure, which indicate that a portion of the walls are those of the original edifice, partially destroyed by the Danes, and restored by the Monks of Durham, after the Conquest, when the tower appears to have been added. A Saxon inscription is built up in this part of the church, and remains perfectly legible. From Jarrow, the Archæological party proceeded across the Tyne to the Priory Church, at Tynemouth, where an able description was given by Mr. Dobson, jun., a gentleman whose recent survey of the whole remains enabled him to furnish a very accurate illustration of the Norman Church, together with the buildings of the 13th and subsequent centuries. After this the company adjourned to the Lady Chapel. (See the Illustration.)

Mr. J. W. Archer has succeeded in deciphering the defaced inscription on the base of the niche over the west doorway. It proves to be "Oswynus Rex," and affords an interesting association with the ancient saint and King of Northumbria.

A handsome collation was set before the party by Captain Andrews.

On Wednesday, September 1, a valuable paper was read by the Rev. J. C. Bruce on the Roman station of Bremennium, now in course of excavation, and that gentleman exhibited a collection of coins, bronzes, and other curious articles found there; after which Mr. Turner read a paper on the ancient topography of Northumberland; and at one o'clock the concluding general meeting took place. Lord Talbot de Malahide now announced that steps had been taken towards carrying out an object mentioned at the opening meeting; viz. that of procuring the sanction of Government for a modification of the law of treasure-trove, and a petition to both Houses of Parliament, with that view, was read to the meeting, and left for signature. The customary votes of thanks were then passed; and thus terminated the proceedings of probably the most interesting congress ever held by the Institute.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

### WARKWORTH CASTLE AND HERMITAGE.

Warkworth Castle, supposed to have been founded about the eleventh century, stands about seven miles south-east from Alnwick, and belongs likewise to the noble family of Percy. On its forfeiture by the first Earl of Northumberland, it was granted to Roger de Umfraville by Henry IV., who reduced it after a siege of eight days. It was restored to the Percys by Henry V., after which it underwent frequent forfeitures to the Crown, and came into the possession of different nobles in succession, until the reign of Queen Mary, who, in 1557, restored it with all the honours and estates appertaining to it, to Sir Thomas Percy, afterwards Earl of Northumberland, whose descendants have held it

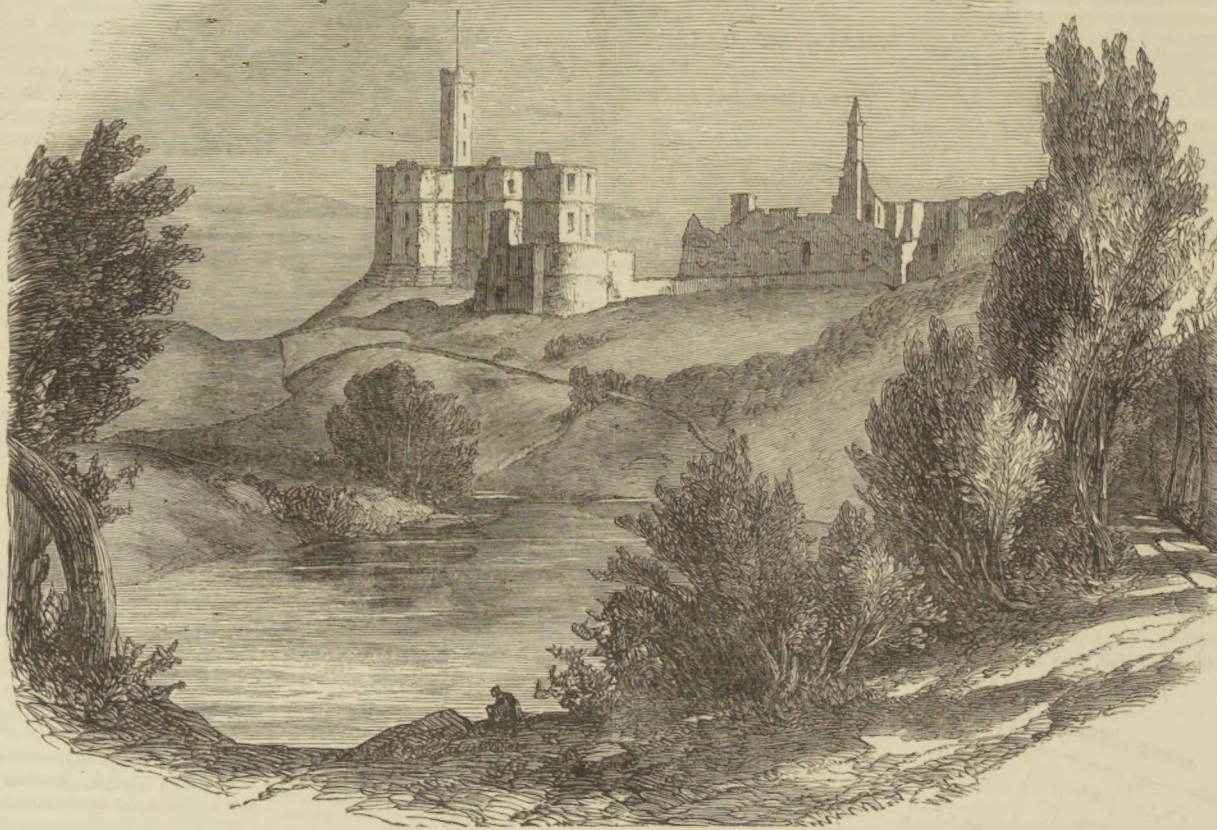


## MEETING OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

without interruption to the present time. About a mile from the Castle is the celebrated Hermitage of Warkworth, whose fame is widely extended, through the poem of the Hermit of Warkworth, written by Dr. Percy Bishop of Dromore, and a member of the noble family whose name he bore. The Percy family maintained a chantry priest to reside in the hermitage, and to perform mass in the chapel. By existing records, dated December 3, 1532, the last who held this appointment is understood to have received an annual stipend of twenty marks, with pasture for cattle, a garden, and other perquisites. The hermitage contains a small chapel hewn out of the rock, eighteen feet long, and about eight feet in width, with a groined roof in resemblance to the Early English style of architecture. The roof rests on semi-hexagonal columns projecting from the walls. At the east end is an altar at an ascent of two steps. It is lighted by a window at the south end, under which is a recess containing a tomb, with the recumbent figure of a female, at the foot of which is a figure as if in meditation, the head reclining on the right hand, and the other hand placed across the breast. The hermitage contains other apartments, probably of a domestic character; and over these is a garden, to which access is gained by a winding stair cut in the rock. The hermitage is supposed to have become the retreat of one of the Bertram family in the thirteenth century.

## PRUDHOE CASTLE.

Prudhoe Castle, the ancient baronial seat of the Umframvilles, who held it from the Conquest until about the year 1381, when it came into possession of the family of Percy. The Castle stands upon an eminence overlooking the Tyne, about twelve miles west from New-



WARKWORTH CASTLE

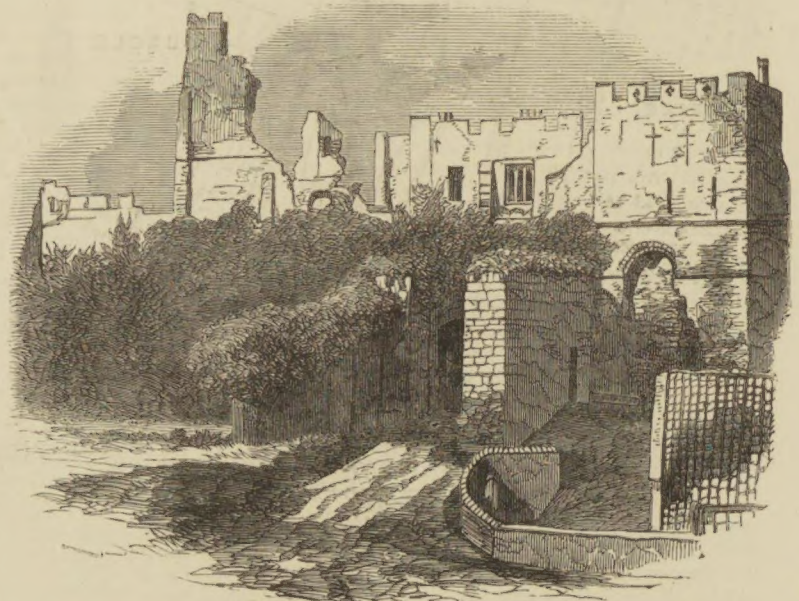
castle. Its lofty position is supposed to have originated the title of Prudhoe, or height. The keep, with some of the towers, and the gate, still remain, forming a beautiful and stately feature in the fine scenery of the Tyne. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland took his title of Lord Prudhoe from this building in 1816.

## LADY CHAPEL, TYNEMOUTH PRIORY CHURCH.

The praiseworthy exertions of Captain Andrews, commandant of the garrison at Tynemouth, in clearing the whole basement of the nave and transepts of this noble ruin, have invested it with increased interest, and attracted a remarkable degree of attention on the part of numerous visitors, besides forming one of the chief features of attraction to the members of the Archæological Institute, among the many fine vestiges of antiquity with which the county of Northumberland abounds. In association with those operations, the Lady Chapel, at the east end of the Priory Church, has been opened, after having served for many years as a gunpowder magazine, and the details of this small but remarkable edifice rendered legible by the removal of white-wash and other disfigurements which it had undergone at the hands of the Ordnance authorities. A short time since the floor of the chapel was cleared to the original base, and in the course of this operation many bones were found, some of which were of extraordinary size; and below the level of the floor was discovered a cist containing bones, popularly supposed to be those of Oswin—Saint and King—who being buried at Tynemouth, his remains were translated to Jarrow, but afterwards restored to their original resting place. Recently the parish has committed this chapel to the hands of Mr. Dobson, architect,



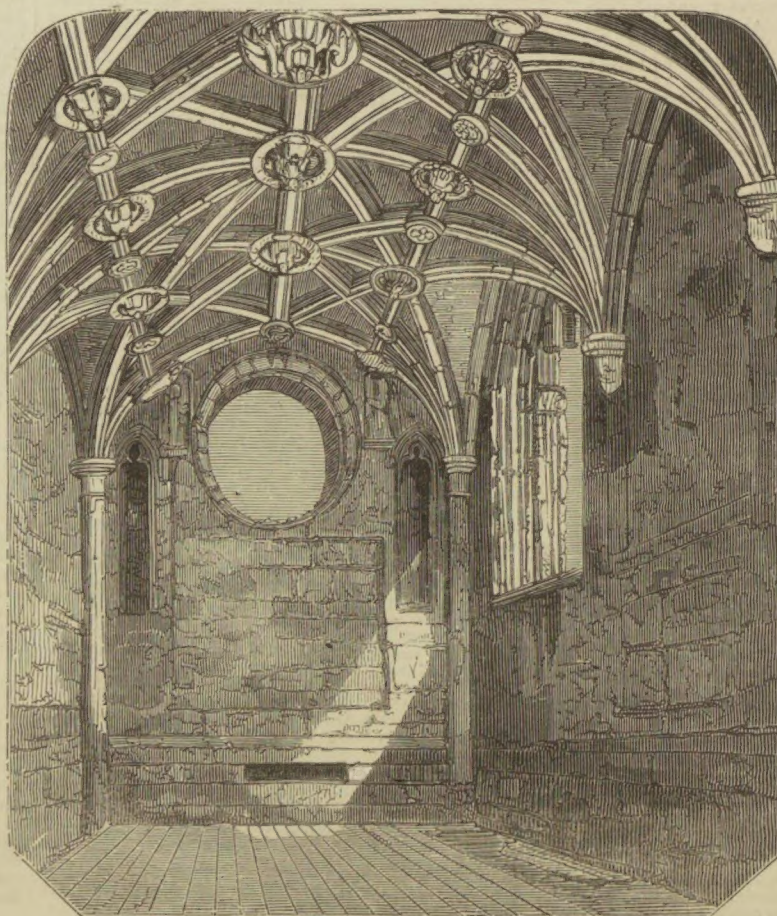
THE HERMITAGE, WARKWORTH.



REMAINS OF PRUDHOE CASTLE.

who, with a view to its future restoration, for the purpose of a burial chapel, has caused the bosses on the roof to be carefully scraped, and the windows, which had been built up, to be opened.

The roof contains fifteen large bosses. Upon the central boss is a representation of the Godhead enthroned in judgment, the feet resting upon an orb. On each side of the principal figure are two angels; those at the base sounding trumpets, and those above holding labels, the inscriptions on which are effaced. On the rim of the boss is inscribed, "In die iudicii liba. nos Dne." Twelve of the other bosses, on three transverse lines, contain effigies of the Apostles, the name of each inscribed on the rim, with the invocation "Ora pro nobis." Another, at the eastern extremity of the centre line, contains the figure of our Lord bearing the cross and banner, and, kneeling at his feet, Mary Magdalen, with a pot of frankincense: the inscription, "Rabboni, Magister"—"Noli me tangere," on the rim, indicates the passage represented. The boss at the other extremity of the same line contains the figure of John the Baptist, bearing a lamb. Each of the Apostles bears his peculiar symbol, together with a scroll; St. Peter a key, St. Paul a sword, St. John the Evangelist a pen, &c. Twelve minor bosses, six on either of the lines north and south of the centre line, contain the following devices, viz. the sacred monogram traversed by the spear and mace of the Crucifixion, surmounted by a crown. A monogram of the name of the Virgin, MARIA, surmounted by a crown of fleur-de-lis, the sun inscribed on the rim Ihu Mercy, a star (*stella Matutina*) a fetterlock within a crescent on a shield, a badge of the Percys, a monogram of P. L. on a cross, the emblem of the five wounds of the Crucifixion, the monogram of P. L. repeated, a head supposed to represent the first person in the Trinity, a rose (*rose mystica* of the Virgin), a cross of Calvary, with a crown of thorns and a knotted scourge on each side of the base, and a group of trefoils, the symbol of Trinity in Unity. On each side of the door, at the west end of the chapel, are two shields bearing arms, that on the south the bearing of Vesey (or, a cross, sable), the other, quarterly, the bearing of the ancient Dukes of Brabant (or, a lion rampant, azure), borne quarterly by the noble family of Percy; and the bearing of the family of Lucy (gules, three lucies or pikes). There are grounds for the belief that this chapel was founded by one of the family of Percy, and in collation with this shield, the monogram P. L. which is nearest to it, and repeated on the other side (read as Percy and Lucy), together with the Percy badge of the crescent and fetterlock, the only armorial badge in the roof, seem to offer strong corroboration of this interesting fact. Over the door is the figure of the Holy Virgin, crowned and enthroned as Queen of Heaven, kneeling; at her feet is the founder of



INTERIOR OF THE LADY CHAPEL OF TYNEMOUTH PRIORY CHURCH.

the chapel, bearing a label, the inscription on which has been defaced, apparently by violence, together with the inscription on the base of the ogee niche in which the figures are represented.

At the four corners of the roof are the emblems of the four evangelists, viz.: the eagle of St. John, the angel of St. Matthew, the bull of St. Luke, and the lion of St. Mark, bearing scrolls—the former being defaced, the latter bearing the names of the evangelists Mark and Luke. Over the oriel window at the east end is the sacred head of Christ, with a nimbus, the hair being tied in fillets in a peculiar manner.

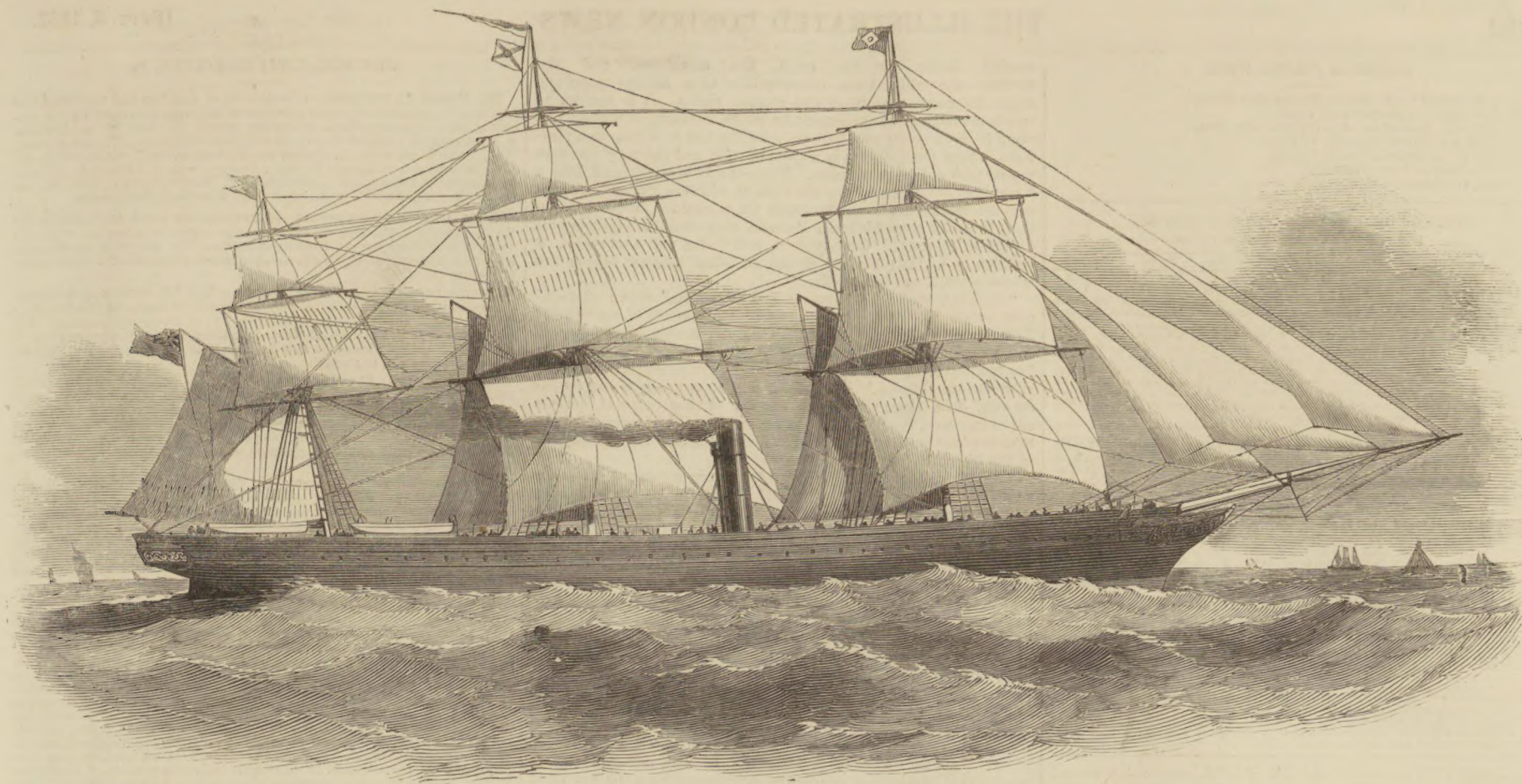
There are three windows on each side of the chapel, five of which were built up by the Ordnance authorities; the three on the north have exposed—one of them retaining its details perfect, the others more or less mutilated. It is remarkable, that two of those windows on the north side have never been perforated, the mullions, &c., being cut out of the solid masonry, which fills the aperture.

The chapel is entered by a descent of three steps eastward of the high altar of the Priory Church, the floor being two feet below that of the church. At the east end, under an oriel window, part of the wall has been cut away, probably for the insertion of an altar, and under this is a small aperture, which may have served the purpose of an ambrey for the books and vessels dedicated to the service of the Virgin. A string course has surrounded the interior, upon which four columns have terminated on either side, but these have been ruthlessly hewn away for the more convenient stowage of gunpowder casks. The dimensions of this small but interesting, and, in some respects, unique building, are, in length between the walls, 18 feet; and in breadth 12 feet. At the east end, on the exterior, is the sacred monogram, on either side of which were shields, supported by cherubs, bearing the arms of the Abbey of St. Alban's (azure, a cross, saltire, or), to which Tynemouth Priory was a cell, and those of the Priory, Tynemouth (three crowns), but those have been removed.\*

The Lady Chapel, by its style, which exhibits some features belonging both to the Decorated and the Perpendicular styles, would appear to have been founded in the latter part of the fifteenth century, but there is no certain date for the period of its erection. In the year 1336 the new Chapel of Our Blessed Lady within the Priory is mentioned in the chertulary, but this date is supposed to refer to a building erected some time prior to the present remarkable edifice.

\* In the north wall forming the Priory bounds, next the sea, is built in a shield bearing a cross saltire, probably belonging to one of these compartments.





THE NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAM-SHIP "CLEOPATRA."

### THE NEW AUSTRALIAN STEAM-PACKET "CLEOPATRA."

THIS noble iron screw steam-ship will leave the Thames to-day, for Port Philip and Sydney.

The *Cleopatra* was originally intended for the Brazilian trade by her owners, Messrs. McKean, McClarty, and Co., of Liverpool: she was built in the Clyde, by Alexander Denny and Brother, of Dumbarton. Her engines were manufactured by Tulloch and Denny, also of Dumbarton. Her burden is 1500 tons, and her engines are 300-horse power. Her extreme length on spar deck from taffrail to main stem, is 235 feet 4 inches; breadth of beam, 32 feet 6 inches; and depth of hold, 27 feet. Her engines are of a different construction from those of the *Great Britain*, having the lever multiplying power; while the *Great Britain's* are on the oscillating principle. She is ship-rigged (full frigate). She contains accommodation for 130 first, 120 second, and 60 third cabin passengers, and everything is provided in the vessel for the first two classes. The third class of emigrants are only required to furnish their own beds and bedding. The rates for each class are:—First cabin, varying from £80 to £65; second, £40; and third, £25. The saloon is roomy, light, and well ventilated, and fitted up with much elegance and taste, the panels being ornamented with pictorial subjects from Shakespeare's dramas, brilliantly executed on glass. The vessel is fitted with six water-tight compartments; and an artificial refrigerator, with the newest improvements, is being provided, capable of condensing 1000 gallons of salt water *per diem*, and rendering it perfectly fresh. There is also constructed below the water-line in the fore-peak a large safe, en-

circled with ice and saltpetre, calculated to preserve fresh meats for three weeks or a month. In fact, nothing has been wanting in the entire arrangements of the ship to secure the comfort and safety of the passengers. With regard to her speed, it is estimated that with anything like a favourable breeze she will make between 12½ and 13 knots an hour. In her run from the Clyde on trial as far as the Spit Buoy, off Margate Sand, she averaged 10½ knots without sails, fair steaming. The total value of the vessel is upwards of £40,000. Her cargo of goods amounts to 600 tons, and she also carries 600 tons of coal. She is commanded by Captain H. R. Cumming, formerly of the *Geneva* and *Livorno*, Mediterranean screw steamers, and carries an experienced surgeon. She will leave Plymouth on Tuesday, and is expected to make the passage in 60 days.

### FETE IN MOUNT BOONE PARK.

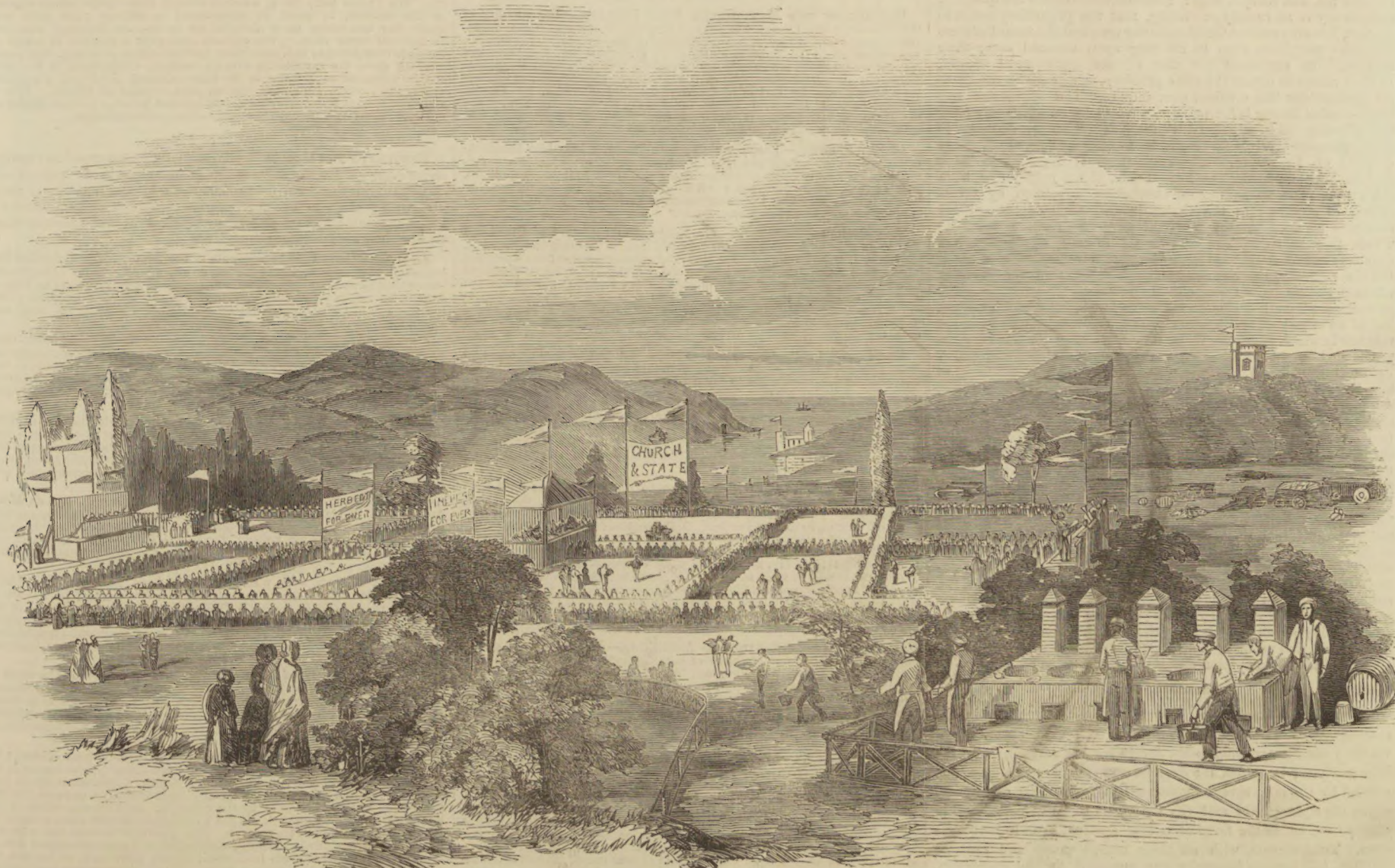
THE recent return of Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., one of the Lords of the Admiralty, as a representative of the borough of Dartmouth, was celebrated on Wednesday, the 25th ult., in a manner somewhat novel among election festivities, namely, by a pic-nic in an elevated portion of Mount Boone Park. The company consisted of about 4000 persons, among whom were the principal of the neighbouring gentry. Tables were provided for about 2000 guests, who simultaneously sat down to partake of "a good cup of tea and a slice of cake." Sir Thomas Herbert was, unfortunately, prevented by his official duties from attendance at this tribute of respect to him. Lady Seale, of Mount

Boone, presided, in a rustic chair erected for the purpose, and was supported by the houses of Holdsworth, Davenport, Hunt, Studdy, Clarke, &c. Sir Henry Paul Seale, Bart., was loudly cheered on arriving at the ground, and, after a brief address on behalf of Lady Seale, expressive of her pleasure at presiding over so happy a meeting, the Rev. Daniel Cooner having said grace, the refectory commenced, the gentry attending upon the company in a most efficient manner. About 3500 partook of tea; and afterwards, with the assistance of two bands of music, kept up the merry dance to a late hour, returning to the town (a distance of a mile and a half) in procession. Our Sketch of the festival, taken from an elevated position, shows the entrance of the Channel, with the harbour, a portion of the village of Kingswear, and the tower of Townstyle Church on the right.

During the repast, the ground was also crowded with company besides those sitting at the tables; and a band was placed in a rustic orchestra at each end. Rustic seats were provided for the principal gentry at the head of the table—a *dépot* for the cakes and creams, &c., in the centre. The decorations were most profuse, flowers being obtained from all quarters, and strung into a variety of devices. The words "Herbert" and "Church and State," in dahlias, graced the entrance, and the whole scene was very effective.

We understand that the rustic chairs will be preserved by Sir Henry Seale, as a memorial of this extraordinary gathering.

There was a considerable quantity of cake and eatables left, which were divided amongst the deserving poor of the several parishes of the township on Saturday last; the lists for this purpose being provided by the clergy.



FETE IN MOUNT BOONE PARK, DARTMOUTH.



## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, September 5.—Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 6.—Marshall Blincher died, 1819.  
 TUESDAY, 7.—St. Eunnichus. Dr. Johnson born, 1709.  
 WEDNESDAY, 8.—Nativity of the B. V. Mary.  
 THURSDAY, 9.—St. Sebastian, 1813.  
 FRIDAY, 10.—Mungo Park died, 1771.  
 SATURDAY, 11.—Thomson born, 1700.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 11, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
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5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30	5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30	5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30	5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30	5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30	5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30	5 45 6 0 6 20 6 40 7 5 7 30 8 0 8 40 9 25 10 5 10 50 11 30

**ASTLEY'S THEATRE, OPEN EVERY EVENING,** with an ENTIRE EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.—Mr. STOKES's American Wonders, having caused the greatest sensation ever heard of within the walls of any theatre, will perform every night until further notice. Likewise the Br. there SEIGRIST, on La Perche, who are nightly hailed with unbounded applause, will go through their peculiar feats every evening in conjunction with several new artists who have been engaged for the occasion, making, in all, the largest equestrian company in the world.—Doors open at half-past six, commence at seven.—Box office open from 11 till 4 daily.

**LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS.**—These celebrated ENTERTAINMENTS will be given on SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, at DOUGLAS; SEPT. 6, at B'ackpool; SEPT. 7, at Lytham; SEPT. 8, at Southport; SEPT. 9, at Beaumaris; SEPT. 10, at Bangor; SEPT. 11, at B'ackpool; SEPT. 12, at Shrewsbury; SEPT. 13, at Malvern; SEPT. 14, at Cheltenham.—Begin at Eight.

**DISTIN'S CONCERTS.**—Mr. DISTIN and SONS will perform on the SAX HORNS at the following places:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, at BRADFORD; TUESDAY, 7, at Scarborough; Vocalist, Mrs. Theodore Distin; pianist, Mr. J. Willy.—All communications to be addressed to H. DISTIN, 31, Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, London.

**MONT BLANC.**—Mr. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that his Ascent of Mont Blanc will CLOSE for the season with its 23rd representation on SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 11, and re-open with several interesting additions, on Mr. Smith's return from Chamouni. In the recess the room will be entirely re-embellished, and some alterations and improvements made, which it is hoped will contribute much to the comfort of the general audience.—Egyptian Hall, September 1, 1852.

**GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.**—The Grand Moving Diorama, illustrating the WELLINGTON CAMPAIGNS IN INDIA, PORTUGAL, and SPAIN, concluding with the BATTLE of WATERLOO, is now exhibiting Daily, at Three and Eight o'clock. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d; reserved seats, 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

**THE GROTO IN OATLANDS PARK** cannot be viewed on any other day, nor at any other hour, than SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY afternoons.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—LECTURES:** By J. H. PEPPEY, Esq., on the Australian Gold Districts. By Dr. Bachhofner, on the Patent Polytechnic Gas Fire; and on the Mode of Preserving Fresh Provisions. By Mr. Crispie, on Morrell's Patent Needles. By George Buckland, Esq., on Music, with Vocal Illustrations, assisted by Miss Blanche Young, R. A. of Music. Dissolving Views, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price.

**ERRATUM.**—At pag 110 of last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, the Dance, in "Pietro il Grande," is not by the Artist there stated, but by M. Alexandre.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.

"Like begets like." In the moral as in the physical world we every day see that this ancient saying is a true one. As one falsehood is invariably the father of a numerous progeny, so in like manner one great truth in due time "multiplies and replenishes the earth." Free Trade is a truth of this kind. It is no longer impugned by the wise, and scarcely by the foolish. It is daily making converts in the most unexpected quarters, and leading to results which were not anticipated even by those who were its first precursors and founders. The farmers of England are awakening to the conviction that, if Free Trade be good for the whole people in the particular article of corn, it may be also good for the agriculturists in all other articles. If the world will have the cheap loaf, why, say the farmers, should not we have cheaper sugar, cheaper tea, and cheaper wine? Free-traders reiterate the question, and the cry is so rapidly extending, that the probability seems to be, that, however zealous the Manchester men and the manufacturers generally may have been in insisting upon untaxed corn, their zeal will be surpassed by that of the agricultural classes, in their efforts to obtain the same privilege, or right, with regard to all other articles that civilised men require. The wholesome and much-needed leaven is leavening the whole lump. Not only have the agriculturists been imbued with it, but it has extended even to the shipowners—a class that has hitherto been firmly wedded to the doctrine of Protection. The shipowners of Sunderland have at last been converted to Free Trade, if we may judge from the report of a committee of themselves, appointed by themselves, to inquire into the circumstances which depress, or are supposed to depress, the powerful and important interest to which they belong. The grievances of the shipowners are duly set forth, but they no longer propose a return to Protection. On the contrary, the Sunderland shipowners, formerly the very ultras of Protection, are now almost as ultra on the other side. The grievances which they allege all admit of a Free-Trade alleviation, but of no other; and in their demands for redress, as well as in the manner in which they state them, they will meet with general sympathy and approbation. They demand if British navigation be made free to all the world, that it be also made free to the British shipowner; that he may be no longer compelled to purchase dear labour at home, when it is to be had cheaper abroad; that the pilotage system, and that of the corporation of the Trinity House generally, be entirely reformed; and that the port and harbour dues levied by some favoured ports be utterly abolished. It is, indeed, a monstrous grievance that towns like Ramsgate, Dover, Whitby, and some others cited by the committee, should have the power to demand taxes from vessels which do not enter them, and which, in some cases, do not pass so closely as within forty miles. The barbarism of the proceeding is so gross that the wonder is not that shipowners should revolt against it, but that they should have borne it so patiently and so long. But in this, as well as in other instances, the shipowners are on the right track, and they will find public opinion with them in their efforts to secure for their industry the freedom and fair play which are necessary to its proper development. The farmers will also profit by the same kind of wisdom, and become reconciled to public opinion and the public interest.

THE "reign of terror" has been paramount this week in the entertainments of the people of London. It would appear as if we were fast retrograding to the diversions and amusements of the Roman circus, in which the greatest amount of excitement was created by the most savage display of brutality. The combatants of the Olympic games and the gladiators of the Roman period disappeared before the force of public opinion, even in barbarous ages. Tournaments, with all their courtly pomp and heraldic interest, fell, because humanity was outraged by the exhibition. The more modern science of pugilism, and the various tortures to which animals were subjected in bull-baiting, dog-fighting, cockfighting, &c., have been gradually sinking into disrepute, or are extinct; but it has been reserved for the ingenious managers who cater for the million at public gardens to revive the

morbid desire for the cruel, the monstrous, and the terrible—the unfortunate characteristic of a restless populace, eager for novel sensations and strange sights. It is curious to watch the degrees of excitement by which curiosity is piqued. A pony is first sent up in a balloon with its feet attached to a platform. Next the platform is dispensed with, and the pony becomes a cob, with a jockey thereon. Then the cob is changed into a "high mettled charger," on the back of which a "lady" ascends into the regions of air. Afterwards the animal for suspension is a bull, in order that Madame Poitevin may make a mythological ascent as Europa. Cruelty first, and indecency afterwards, is sufficiently logical; but let us see in what manner bipeds are treated as well as quadrupeds.

"Another week of excitement and attraction," says a play-bill now before us. "The Trapeze again—the marvel of the world! This wonderful feat, unparalleled in the annals of acrobatic, will be achieved for the third time by M. Henri Buislay, or, as he has been styled by all Parisian philologists, 'the original and only Antipodean aerialist.' M. Buislay will appear, *suspended by one leg only*, on a single rope, from the car of that new and elegant aerial machine, the 'Sylph' balloon, which will be steered in the realms of air by the 'Van Diemen of the Clouds,' the 'Columbus of the Skies,' Mr. Henry Coxwell."

The proprietors add to this unique announcement, "No advance in the price of admission!" a delicate innuendo against the managers of Cremorne Gardens for charging their auditory double to see M. and Madame Poitevin torture their animals. Fortunately for the latter, there is a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty, and it will be for the magistrates to do their duty; but, as regards the bipeds, spectators must be warned that if the law will not admit of a remedy, they stand a fair chance of the formation of a censorship, which would prove anything but beneficial for their interests. Much is urged in favour of the voluntary principle, as a defence for these exhibitions; and we are gravely assured that one man suspended by his heels to a wooden roller, or "trapeze" (quadrilateral figure, whose four sides are not equal, and none of its sides parallel), by ropes from the car of a balloon, with another man holding on to the hands of his comrade upside down, cannot incur any risk, as they "know their business." Without citing the numerous cases of fatal balloon ascents and of circus accidents, the American papers just received contain the news of the death of a well-known acrobat, Sands, who was in the habit of walking on a ceiling with his head downwards, and who performed this feat once too often. The masses regard these exhibitions as the Englishman who went two hundred nights consecutively to see Van Amburgh in the lion's den, at the Parisian Theatre, looked upon the sight, merely, with the notion that a catastrophe might occur; and it is on this unnatural excitement that reckless and greedy managers strive to feed, to the neglect of intellectual and rational amusements.

## COURT AND HAUT TON.

As will be seen on reference to another portion of the paper, her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and suite left Osborne on Monday, for Balmoral—the quietude of which the Royal party are now enjoying.

On Monday, August 30th, her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert gave their annual *fête*, in honour of the Prince's birthday, to the labourers and workpeople employed on the estate, and their wives; also to the seamen and marines of the Royal yacht, the Coast Guard and Trinity House, and the detachment of the 88th quartered at Cowes.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited her Majesty in the afternoon, and remained to witness the rural sports. The whole party were entertained at a substantial banquet of roast-beef, plum pudding, &c. The sports then commenced.

We are happy to state that Lady Palmerston who had been seriously indisposed last week, is now much better.

The Marquis of Anglesey has left Cowes Castle for Beaudesert, county of Stafford. The noble Lord is in the enjoyment of excellent health.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douro have left London on a tour in Germany.

**OPENING OF THE MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.**—The opening of the Manchester Free Library took place on Thursday, if not with "pride, pomp, and circumstance," at least with manifestations of deep interest. The building was surrounded by an immense crowd at an early hour, and long before the commencement of the proceedings the library was filled with ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability. The chair was taken by Sir J. Potter, and among those present were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Wilton, Mr. Charles Dickens, Sir E. B. Lytton, J. Bright, Esq., M.P.; R. M. Milnes, Esq., M.P.; the Bishop of Manchester; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; C. Knight, Esq.; and many other gentlemen eminent either for their attainments or their position.

**MONEY ORDERS.**—The following notice has been issued by the Postmaster-General:—"Minor money-order offices will be opened at the undermentioned places on the respective dates named—Kidlington, Oxfordshire, Sept. 1; Saltash, Cornwall, Sept. 1. N.B.—Postmasters are informed that Callington is now served from Plymouth instead of Tavistock. The list of money-order offices must be corrected accordingly."

**THE DUBLIN EXHIBITION.**—Mr. Roney, the secretary of the Great Exhibition to be held in Dublin next year, left town on Saturday last, for Paris. Mr. Roney is provided with strong letters of recommendation from the Count. Walewski to the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce, and from the Royal Commissioners to Baron Dupin, the president of the French Commission to this country. He has also introductions to the Hon. G. S. Jerningham, Secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, M. Sallandrouze de Lamorinière, and to other influential persons in France who were identified with the Great Exhibition of 1851.

**IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN REPRINTS OF ENGLISH BOOKS.**—An Order of Council, dated August 18, sets forth that her Majesty, in pursuance of the powers granted her by the 10th and 15th Victoria, has directed that an act passed by the Legislature of St. Vincent, authorising the importation into that colony of books, being foreign reprints of books first printed or published in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in which a copyright exists, whereby due provision is made for securing the rights of British authors in the said island, shall remain and continue in force, and that the acts of the Imperial Parliament relating to the importation of such books shall be suspended so far as regards the said island.

**THE NEW HOUSE-DUTY.**—A return to Parliament has just been issued, showing the number of houses valued at £20 and upwards, the number of those which pay house-tax at sixpence and ninepence in the pound, with other information on the same subject. In England and Wales there are 179,234 houses charged at sixpence; and in Scotland, 6377. The amount of duty in England and Wales is £200,182 19s. 2d.; and in Scotland, £5288 11s. 9d.; making £205,471 10s. 11d. at sixpence; while at ninepence in the pound there are 252,213 houses in England and Wales producing £463,204 4s. 8d.; and in Scotland, 24,095 houses at £38,340 17s. 1d.; making the ninepence duty £501,545 1s. 9d. The total amount of duty is stated at £707,016 12s. 8d. The return, which was obtained by Mr. Goulburn, contains the number of houses in some of the principal towns rated at £10 and other sums.

**GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.**—In consequence of the numerous applications at the office of her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners in Park-street, Westminster, from artisans and agriculturists for a passage to our Australian colonies under the Government regulations, the commissioners on Tuesday concluded another contract for three first-class vessels for the conveyance of passengers to Victoria and New South Wales, either from Deptford or Plymouth, the ships to be ready to receive the emigrants as follows:—For Melbourne, on the 4th of October; for Sydney, on the 6th of October; and for Melbourne, on the 11th of October. The following ships have also been contracted for to convey emigrants to the undermentioned ports during the current month:—For Hobart Town, on the 8th inst.; Perth, on the 13th inst.; Port Stephen (Sydney district), 15th inst.; and Adelaide, on the 20th inst.; to take them on board at Deptford, and touch at Plymouth. Last month the commissioners took up from 16 to 20 ships for Government emigrants, amounting to upwards of 3500, consisting chiefly of agricultural labourers and a few mechanics of the trades most required in the colony; also, a certain number of young single women of good character, who will be provided with situations immediately on their arrival. The present and next month will be the last the commissioners will send out ships this year, although they have upwards of 20,000 applications entered on their books from nearly every part of the country and differ not trades, so that they will be obliged to confine themselves to those most wanted by the colonists. Besides the Government emigration there are from 25 to 30 vessels entered to sail in the course of this month from the St. Katharine's, London, and West and East India Docks, with fortune-seekers to the "Gold diggings."

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

**ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.**—The Bishop of London has appointed the following gentlemen to be special preachers at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the present month:—Thursday, Sept. 2 (London burnt), the Rev. James Edwards, M.A., chaplain to the Lord Mayor; Sunday, Sept. 5, the Rev. William Calvert, M.P., rector of St. Antholin, Watling-street; Sunday, Sept. 12, the Rev. Dr. Rice, Head Master of Christ's Hospital; Sunday, Sept. 19, the Rev. R. Harvey, M.A., rector of Hornsey, and prebendary of St. Paul's; Sunday, Sept. 26, the Rev. J. Meadows Rodwell, M.A., rector of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate.

**NEW COLONIAL BISHOPRIC.**—Arrangements have been made for the formation of a bishopric in the Mauritius which is at present under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of London. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has contributed £3000 towards the formation of the new see.

**APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.**—The following appointments and preferments have recently been made:—*Honorary Canonry:* The Rev. John C. Miller, rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to, in Worcester Cathedral. *Rectors:* The Rev. T. V. Darell, to Mongwell, Oxon. *Tas Rev. Charles Terry*, to Harleston, Suffolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. Frederic Fitch, to Cromer, Norfolk. The Rev. H. Cunliffe, to Shifnal.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. John Underwood, curate of Mavesyn-Ridware, Staffordshire, from the parishioners. The Rev. W. P. Hopton, rector of Bishop's Froom, near Bromyard, from the ringers of that parish. The Rev. Charles Henry Lipscomb, from the parishioners of Barking. The Rev. J. F. Simpson, curate, from the congregation of Holy Trinity Church, Whitehaven, on his departure.

**TESTIMONIAL TO THE LADY OF ST. BENJAMIN HALL, BART., M.P.**—At the close of the public examination of the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery, last week, the students presented to her Ladyship a testimonial of their esteem, accompanied with a suitable address in Welsh. Lady Hall replied in Welsh, and expressed her conviction that many of the youths then before her would, in the course of a few years, reflect lustre on that locality, and would form a body of enlightened and learned Cymri who would do honour to the country of their birth.

**LONDON CITY MISSION.**—On Wednesday afternoon a general meeting of the executive, and other supporters of the above excellent society, was held at their office, in Rad Lion-square, Holborn, for general business. The report for the past year gave the following summary of its operations:—The total number of visits paid by the 250 missionaries employed during the year amounted to 1,176,055, of these 109,713 were to the sick and dying. Meetings held in the abodes of the poor, for prayer and familiar exposition of the scriptures, 21,303. The readings of scripture in visitation 358 581, showing that portions of the scripture are read to the poor very nearly 1000 times every day. Number of tracts distributed, 1,780,000; tracts and books lent, 16,850. Children sent to schools, 5986. The number of inveterate drunkards reclaimed, 384. Of young women reclaimed, 138 have been lodged in asylums, 35 have been restored to their homes, and 38 have been otherwise rescued; 777 other disorderly persons have been reclaimed from open and gross iniquity. Three hundred families have been induced to commence family prayer. The income of the society for the year ended amounted to £22,216 17s. 4d., but to pursue its operations for the current year with increased efficiency, the committee are making strenuous exertions to add to their funds not less than £2000.

**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, TORQUAY.**—On Tuesday morning the Right Hon. Sir John Patterson, late one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, the Ven. Archdeacon Froude, and a large number of the clergy, assisted in the laying of the foundation-stone of the new church of St. Mary's Church, South Devon. Amongst the most liberal contributors to this noble work were the Marchioness of Bath, the Countess Somers, the Countess Kilmorey, Lady Mary Arnold, Lady Caroline Courtenay, the Bishop of Exeter, &c.; and an anonymous donor has contributed the sum of £1000. After the usual prayers had been said, the Holy Communion administered, and some further services performed, Sir John Patterson laid the first stone—he and the Rev. Alexander Watson, M.A., Vicar of the Church of St. Mary, saying together:—"In the faith of Jesus Christ, we place this corner-stone, in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen." Several prayers were then offered, and the benediction was pronounced. Immediately after the ceremony was over, a substantial dinner was provided for 100 widows and aged poor on the vicarage lawn. Those amongst the parishioners who were too infirm to attend received "portions" at their homes. In the evening a supper was given to the workmen employed in the building.

**OPENING OF A SCHOOL AT ELTHAM.**—On Saturday last one of those pleasing scenes, so characteristic of our national character, took place at the pleasant village of Eltham, in Kent, by the opening of a new infant school, the gift of the inhabitants of Eltham, and more particularly characterised by the great liberality of two of the inhabitants—Richard Mills, Esq., and John Chambers, Esq. The scholars met at three o'clock at the old school-house, where there is also a national school for boys and girls of a more advanced age, and in the presence of the worthy curate of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Snow, assisted by the Misses Mills, the Misses Snow, and other ladies, prizes were distributed to the scholars. The three schools were then marched, headed by part of the Artillery band, accompanied by divers flags, to the new school-room, which that morning had been most tastefully ornamented by *bouquets* and garlands of flowers. The room and the building were immediately filled by the principal inhabitants of the village and the neighbourhood, when the worthy curate gave a very impressive oration and blessing on the children and the building. The hymns being sung, a charge was also given by the rev. gentleman to the children, in which he endeavoured to impress upon them how much they had reason to be thankful for having the means of education so bestowed upon them. The children then gave a number of rounds of cheers to their patrons; and, each being provided with a pint mug, were again marched down the town to the curate's dwelling, accompanied by the band and the ladies and gentlemen. In the fields adjoining the house, a marquee was erected, where plum-cake and tea were supplied *ad libitum*. After a variety of amusements and dancing until half-past seven, a brilliant display of fire-works terminated the day's pleasure.—*From a Correspondent.*

**MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BELFAST.**—The twenty-second meeting of this Association commenced its sittings in the "Irish Athens" on Wednesday last, under most favourable auspices. The attendance of members, the lists of papers to be read, and the presence of the Lord-Lieutenant will contribute to render the present meeting one of the most interesting which the association has yet held.

From the Society Islands accounts to the 26th of May state that the long-disputed question regarding the sovereignty of those islands had at length been settled by the recognition of the elder son of Queen Pomare as King of Raiatea, her second son as King of Huahine, and her daughter as Queen of Bora-bora. A matrimonial alliance was in contemplation between the latter and Prince Kamehameha of the Sandwich Islands.

Private letters from Paita, in Peru (South America), under date the 31st of July, state that when intelligence reached that city containing the information that vessels had left the United States for the Looe Islands to collect guano, the prefect of the department of Del Norte, residing in Piura, ordered the garrison at the islands to be reinforced, and opposition made to all attempts to take guano without the consent of Peru.

From Panama, advices to the 1st of August state that the cholera was fast disappearing from the Isthmus. The existence of extensive and rich gold mines on the Isthmus have been placed beyond doubt, large quantities having been sent from Choco to Panama and Europe. On the Rio Andagada, a branch of the Atrato, about two days' journey from Quibdo, rich mines are said to have been discovered.

Capt. J. Turner, *alias* Corfield, of the 77th Regiment, was on Monday sentenced by the Magistrates of Cerkennell Police-office, to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, for obtaining money by means of fraudulent representations, from Lord Saltoun, Lord Panmure, and other noblemen, and also for having attempted to defraud the Marquis of Worcester by similar practices.

A vessel of war, with a strong police force, has arrived at Clare Island, off the coast of Mayo, Ireland, once the stronghold of the celebrated Irish Queen, Grania, for the purpose of taking formal possession of the island for the Law Life Insurance Company, whose property it has now become. This precautionary force was deemed necessary, as resistance was expected from the islanders, numbers of whom are, it is said, to be dispossessed, and their cottages taken down.

The *Newcastle Journal* states that the herring fishery on the coast of Northumberland has of late been more than usually productive, on some occasions the nets having been lost through the weight of fish caught in them. They have been selling at about 9d. a hundred. At Newbiggin, on Saturday morning last, upwards of 400,000, filling about 500 barrels, were brought into the bay, and immediately disposed of to a curer.

**THE CHOLERA IN PERSIA.**—We have intelligence from Tabreez to the 31st July. Cholera-morbus of the most malignant type is raging in its vicinity, as well as at Sooldooz and at Song Boulaik, notwithstanding the prevalence of unusually cold weather. In and about Oroomiya, upwards of 30,000 souls have been carried away by the epidemic. At Sooldooz, which is ten hours' distance from Oroomiya, and has a population of 6000 souls, as many as sixty a day are carried to their graves. The American missionaries, who now form a colony some two score strong, have retired to a mountain retreat at Seir, two and a half hours' distance from town, leaving there only, at its own request, Dr. Wright, whose assistance to the sick and dying merits much praise. Colonel Williams and the other Commissioners in Persia, who are at work on the frontier question, were on the plain of Ooshooney, five hours south-west of Oroomiya on the 21st July, where Samed Khan, on the afternoon preceding, entertained them at a grand *famâh* Jerid Key Kaj, or lance tournament. Many of the Ooshoonees wore coats of mail and helmets with waving plumes, giving them a most warlike appearance compared to the Persian cavaliers.



## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**LONDON HOSPITAL.**—A quarterly court of the governors of this charity was held, on Wednesday, at the hospital; Sir Edward Buxton, Bart., in the chair. The report of the committee of management stated that during the last quarter 1044 in-patients had been discharged; of whom 524 had been cured, 489 relieved, and 61 had died. The in-patients in the hospital at the present time amount to the number of 231, and the out-patients on the books to 2081. The report also stated that the financial condition of the institution was satisfactory.

**ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.**—The ninth anniversary festival of the subscribers to the auxiliary societies in aid of the funds of this charitable institution, better known as the Fistula Infirmary, was celebrated on Monday evening, in the large dining-hall at the Highbury Barn Tavern. Mr. H. Martin presided. The number who sat down to dinner was not less than 150, chiefly composed of those who had received the benefits of the charity. After the cloth had been removed, and the usual loyal and patriotic toasts given, the chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "Prosperity to St. Mark's Hospital," gave some vivid illustrations of the beneficent operations of the charity. A liberal subscription was made, amounting to above £14; Mr. Sheriff Cotterell heading the list with five guineas.

**MERCHANT-SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The half-yearly election of orphans for reception in the above meritorious institution took place on Monday, at the Asylum, Bow-road. At present 78 boys and 38 girls are receiving benefits from the charity. Five boys and three girls were elected in addition on Monday. The boys, who are regularly drilled under a military drill-master, went through their exercise to the satisfaction of a crowded company. The proceedings terminated with a short address from Captain Nelson in support of the institution.

**THE ELECTRIC CLOCK IN THE STRAND.**—On Wednesday, for the first time, the new electric dial, which has been erected by the Electric Telegraph Company, close to their West-end station, No. 448, Strand, and now completed, commenced working. It is placed in the centre of the carriage-way, or rest, that separates the Strand, Adelaide street, Duncannon-street, and Hungerford Market. Being transparent, it will be seen distinctly by parties going from the West-end towards the City, or going from Temple-bar westward; and, of the other two faces of the dial, one is opposite Hungerford-street, and the other faces Duncannon-street and Adelaide-street. At dusk it is illuminated by a strong electric light. This dial has a very elegant appearance, being in a tastefully worked bronze case; at the top of it is a gilt ball. The hands of the clock are gilt, and the hours distinctly marked in large figures.

**BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.**—At a meeting of this company, held at the offices of the company, Royal Exchange, the report of the directors was agreed to. After giving a history of the works of the company since the last annual meeting, the document goes on to say, "that, in three or four months' time, the company will have in full operation an important district of telegraphic communication; and, looking at the very economical manner in which the company's affairs have been managed, and the comparatively small cost of the lines now under construction, your directors feel justified in believing that the company's property, even as it now stands, will, when the whole shall be in regular work, yield a fair return for capital." The balance-sheet showed a total receipt from the commencement of the undertaking, of £20,645, and an expenditure of £20,006 up to the 30th of June last, since which period the secretary stated a call of £5 per share had been made and paid.

**NORTH AND SOUTH-WESTERN JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.**—The second ordinary half-yearly meeting of the proprietors in this undertaking was held on Tuesday, at the company's office, 15, Parliament-street; Mr. Mangies, M.P., in the chair. The engineer's report stated that a small amount of earth-work and some permanent way only remained to be done in order to complete the line, which would be opened for traffic in a few days. The financial statement showed a receipt, within the six months ending the 30th of June last, of £29,120 1s. 6d., and an expenditure of £24,888 1s. 10d., leaving a balance in hand of £4,231 19s. 8d. The report having been adopted, a resolution was agreed to, authorising the directors to borrow on mortgage bonds the sum of £15,000.

**GENERAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**—The fifty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday, at their offices, 71, Lombard-street; John Wilkins, Esq., in the chair. The report of the directors, and a statement of the accounts for the half-year ending the 30th June last, were read to the meeting, and unanimously adopted by the proprietors. A dividend of ten per cent. was then declared, and the cordial thanks of the proprietors voted to the chairman and directors for their zealous services in the management of the company's affairs; after which the meeting separated.

**CHARING-CROSS BRIDGE COMPANY.**—The half-yearly general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Saturday last, at the company's offices, Villiers-street, Strand, Mr. Coles Child presiding. The report stated, that the tolls for the half-year ending on the 31st of July last amounted to £3231 19s. 2d., being £308 0s. 7d. less than the receipts for the corresponding period of the previous year. The rent, interest, and transfer fees amounted to £84 0s. 4d., and there was a sum of £125 due for the rent of the company's wharf and premises. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum, or 7s. 6d. on each original share, and a proportionate sum on each eighth share in the company, free of income-tax, which, after providing for the claims against revenue, would leave a balance of £483. The report was then agreed to, a dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum was declared, and the meeting separated.

**TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.**—A meeting was held on Wednesday night, at the Belvidere Tavern, Pentonville, when a society was formed, under the title of the Finsbury Knowledge Tax Repal Association. The object of the society is to obtain the repeal of the newspaper stamp, and of the advertisement and paper duties.

**CUSTOMS REFORM.**—On last Saturday notice was publicly given at the Custom-house "that the commissioners will be prepared in any case of seizure in London under the customs, upon application being made to them in writing, and where the owner of the goods, &c. may be desirous of such a course, to appoint one of the members of the board to take the evidence on oath of the merchants or other parties claiming the property, on the one side, and of the detaining officers on the other, supported by that of any witnesses that may be necessary for the proper investigation of the case, and to report the same for the board's decision, agreeably to the practice now observed in cases of complaints of merchants and others against officers." A second notice was also published to the effect that "the board have issued directions to the officers of customs of the United Kingdom that whenever they seize or stop a vessel, boat, or goods, they are to furnish the owner, when he is known, or his agents, with a written notice specifying the grounds of the detention." On Wednesday notice was given by the Board of Customs "that arrangements have been made for the examination and delivery overboard, by the officers of the water-guard, of sundry free goods and goods subject to the low rate of duty, imported in bulk or in bags, and oils in casks, provided the importers shall be desirous that the goods shall be so delivered." Full particulars in regard to these arrangements, and the conditions upon which the delivery will be allowed, may be obtained at the offices of inspectors-general of waterside and waterguard, surveyors, &c.

**AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.**—Meetings of various societies, formed for this purpose, and of bodies of emigrants on the eve of their departure for the gold fields, have been numerous during the week. Amongst the former, there was a meeting on Monday of the "Emigrants' Aid and Transit Society," for the purpose of giving information to intending emigrants. Of the latter class was a meeting on the same evening, of a large body of emigrants belonging to the congregational denomination who are about to sail in the *Hyderabad*. They were addressed at considerable length by Dr. Lang, who is well known for his long connection with the Australian colonies.

**CITY IMPROVEMENT.**—(From a Correspondent.)—The church-widens and authorities of the parish of St. Peter-upon-Cornhill, have lately effected a considerable improvement in the demolition of some very unsightly sheds which had encumbered the graveyard of that parish for, as we understand, the last 170 years, and by enclosing the site with a substantial iron railing, in unison with the other portion of what was until lately the burial-place of the parish, but which will henceforth present a much more sightly and pleasing enclosure, being laid out as a garden, and planted with trees and shrubs, altogether imparting a very different appearance to the much-frequented thoroughfare from Cornhill to Gracechurch-street. We believe, however, that this public good has not been carried out without much legal difficulty and risk, but we should hope that the manifest improvement to the neighbourhood will disarm all contenting parties from any further intention of contesting the matter in the law courts, where we believe these sheds have already exhibited some 70 or 80 years ago.

**DEATH FROM EATING CHAMPIGNONS.**—A few days ago the potman at the Princess Victoria, Starch-green, Hammersmith, was poisoned by eating some champignons, a species of mushroom, which had been cooked at the public-house by a lad named George Turner, and well seasoned with pepper and salt. Although Turner and a third party partook of the meal, they did not suffer any illness in consequence. Upon making an autopsy, Mr. Keen, surgeon, found the stomach highly inflamed by the champignons—and which inflammation caused death. He, however, gave it as his opinion that the eating of them would not have proved fatal, had not deceased led a wild, dissipated life.

**SUICIDE IN THE STREET.**—A man named Meek had resided for some time past in Green Arbor-court, Old Bailey, where it is generally believed he had accumulated considerable property by working at his business as a tailor and collecting rents. Between eight and nine on Tuesday morning he came out of his house, and entered into cheerful conversation with some vintners' porters. Shortly afterwards he sallied forth into the Old Bailey, and deliberately cut his throat in the open street. He staggered once or twice, and then fell to the ground, the blood at the time gushing from the wound, which it was subsequently found he had inflicted with a knife. Several persons who witnessed the unfortunate man fall ran to his assistance, and, having picked him up, at once conveyed him to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he remains, it is believed, in a dying state. What could have induced the poor fellow to make such a desperate attempt to destroy his life is, for the present, enveloped in obscurity.

**ELECTION OF SHERIFF.**—On Monday a common-hall was held "for the election of a fit and able person to be one of the Sheriffs of this city, and, together with John Carter, Esq. and alderman, Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, for the year ensuing, in the room of Benjamin Chandler, Jun., Esq., who has paid his fine to be excused from serving the said office; when Mr. Croll was unanimously elected to fill that office.

**CLOSING OF THE NATIONAL AND VERNON GALLERIES.**—Notice was given on Wednesday at the National Gallery, Trafalgar-square, and the Vernon Gallery, Marlborough House, St. James's, that both of these fine collections of paintings will be closed to the public during the vacation, which commences on Saturday, the 11th instant, and will be re-opened to visitors on Monday, the 25th of October next, when they will be admitted, as usual, gratis, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

**SALE OF RARE COINS AND ANTIQUITIES.**—The sale of the collection of Greek, Roman, Byzantine, and mediæval coins and antiquities of the late Mr. H. P. Borrell, of Smyrna, a gentleman distinguished for his numismatic and ætæological taste, was concluded last week by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, at their house in Wellington-street. The collection comprised some extraordinary and unique rarities in the Greek series, and many unpublished denarii of the Roman Emperors. The suite of coins of the Byzantine period, and those of the middle ages, were very interesting and extensive.

**CREMORNE GARDENS.**—On Monday night, Madame Poitevin ascended from Cremorne-gardens on the back of a bull, which was suspended by cords from the car of a balloon in which M. Poitevin was seated. The bull, on being lifted from *terra firma*, appeared to struggle very hard; but was soon undisciplined to the wondering spectators. After performing many perilous movements on the back of the bull, the lady ascended into the car, and for the remainder of her aerial voyage enjoyed the companionship of her husband. With reference to a previous ascent from the same gardens, where a pony went instead of a bull, an application to the magistrate of the Westminster Police Court, on behalf of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for summonses against M. and Madame Poitevin, and Mr. Simpson, the proprietor of Cremorne Gardens, for cruelty to the pony in question, was granted on Tuesday. The case, however, has not as yet come on for hearing.

**PREVENTION OF STREET BEGGING IN THE CITY.**—On Monday, six men, under the appellation of "Street Guardians," and a superintendent, were placed on duty by the committee of the City Soup Kitchen and Hospice, opened last week by the Lord Mayor, who is president of the institution, in Victoria-street, Holborn-bridge. These men have been engaged for the express purpose of preventing street-begging within the city of London. The committee, in furtherance of their plan, earnestly request the public not to give money to beggars in the streets, but to send them to this establishment, where their cases will be properly inquired into, and appropriate relief afforded.

**FIRE AT BLACKWALL.**—On Wednesday morning property to a considerable amount was destroyed by an extensive fire which broke out on the premises of Messrs. Wigram and Co., the well-known shipbuilders, of Blackwall. The firm was not insured.

**SHOCKING ACCIDENT.**—Harriet Boxell, a servant girl in the family of Mr. Kennedy, 40, Claremont-square, Clerkenwell, while in the act of cleaning the windows a few evenings ago, was, in consequence of the falling of the balcony, precipitated into the street. In her descent she fell upon the iron railings in front of the house door, and the point of one of them entered her back under her right shoulder, where she was suspended. With some difficulty, as the rail was barbed, she was got off, when it was found that the point of the rail had entered the posterior part of the chest, broken some ribs, and part penetrated the lungs. She was removed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Hopes of her recovery are entertained.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—The births registered in the metropolis during the week ending last Saturday were—753 boys, and 746 girls; total, 1499. The deaths registered during the same period were 980, being less by 104 than the number registered in the previous week. Of this number 508 were males, and 472 females. 701 of the deaths occurred in the districts north, and 279 in the districts south of the Thames. Scarletina is still prevalent, having destroyed the lives of 51 children. Fever was fatal to 32 adults and 16 children. Diarrhoea was fatal to 107 children, 8 persons in the middle of life, and 10 of the age of 60 and upwards. It is gratifying to observe the sudden decline of the deaths from diarrhoea from 208 to 125; 15 deaths from cholera are registered, including 11 children and 4 adults. 10 males and 5 females died of the disease—12 on the north and 3 on the south side of the Thames. The death of a labourer's wife, of "Asiatic cholera," aged 34 years, in Rotherhithe, after 15 hours' illness, is the most remarkable of the cases.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The barometer stood on an average at 29.953 inches, and on some days was above 30 inches. The mean heat of the thermometer in the shade was 64.2 deg., or 4 deg. above the average. The dew-point was 8 deg. lower. The height of the thermometer was once 104 deg. in the sun, 46 deg. in the shade on the grass. The mean temperature of the polluted waters of the Thames was 67.5 deg. and 64.4 deg. The wind blew N.N.E. and S.W., at the average rate of 52 miles daily. One-tenth of an inch of rain fell on one day. No electricity was shown during the week.

## THE RECENT FATAL RIOT AT SIX-MILE BRIDGE, IRELAND.

Another man, named Michael Melony, having died of his wounds which were inflicted by the musketry of the soldiers of the 31st Regiment, in the recent fatal election riot at Six-mile Bridge, county Clare, Ireland, an inquest has been held on the body, which has resulted in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the eight soldiers who were identified as having fired upon the mob on the occasion in question, as noticed in our columns last week. One of the jury was for finding "justifiable homicide," and two for "wilful murder," as in the case of the former inquest on the matter. The coroner announced he would admit the soldiers to bail, and would follow the example of the Queen's Bench by fixing the amount at £20, and two sureties of £10 each. Lieut.-Colonel Douglas and William Gibbons, Esq., J.P., being the bail.

The eight soldiers who had been confined in Ennis gaol on a charge of murder, by the coroner's former jury, have been since discharged on bail, and have joined their regiment at Limerick.

The Rev. Messrs. Burke and Clune, the priests who are alleged to have urged on the people to attack the soldiery, have had proceedings commenced against them by the Attorney-General, with a view to their being prosecuted on the charge of seditious riot, and inciting to an assault on the Queen's troops when in discharge of their duty. On Tuesday they were held to bail by Mr. O'Brien, stipendiary magistrate at Six-mile Bridge, to appear at the ensuing assizes, when they are to be tried for the riot. The sureties were, each of the Rev. gentlemen to bind himself in the amount of £100, and two others in £50 each.

It is also understood that the *Anglo-Celt* newspaper is to be prosecuted for a libel against the Government on the same subject.

**CURIOUS DISCOVERY.**—The police of Paris have made a curious discovery, which will have, it is to be hoped, the effect of checking the London thieves. Some days since, a detective officer received information that a female of suspicious character, residing in the quarter Saint Antoine, frequently received bales of various merchandise from England, which she sold at less than half the value. On a closer investigation the policeman ascertained that the woman in question was the general agent in France for the London pickpockets, and that the merchandise she thus disposed of was the fruit of their dexterity, which it was found hazardous to offer for sale in London. A large quantity of English jewellery has been found in her possession. She had been lodged in the prison of the Prefecture of Police.

**EXTRAORDINARY SHIPMENT OF GOLD.**—Intelligence has been received by the Overland Mail of the dispatch from Port Philip, on the 27th of May last, of the regular trader *Medway*, belonging to Messrs. Marshall and Edridge, with a full cargo of wool, and the extraordinary quantity of 65,051 ounces of gold. The *Medway* may be looked for about the middle of the month.

**NEW INVENTION.**—In the early part of this year the barque *Eros*, of Sunderland, Captain Bridges, in her passage to Ceylon, and about 1800 miles from that port, found the water in the tank salt, owing to a leak from the pump. The carpenter was ordered to fit wooden lids to the cooking coppers (holding four gallons each), with a plug in one as feeder, and also safety-valve—in the other lid, a common brass tap, from which he placed a musket barrel. Having cut off the breech, and placed the musket barrel within a pork cask filled with water, it acted as a condenser, and by that simple means they were able to distil 10 gallons a day, and distilled the whole 1000 gallons—and thus were enabled to terminate their voyage in good health.

**VINEGAR AND ITS ADULTERATIONS.**—From the last report of the Analytical Sanitary Commission, published in the *Lancet*, as records of the results of microscopical and chemical analyses of the solids and fluids consumed by all classes of the public, it appears, with regard to vinegar and its adulterations, that out of 28 samples, purchased at the houses of various retailers, in different parts of the town, and the productions of almost every maker of any note by whom the entire metropolis and its suburbs are supplied, only four out of the above number were free from sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol; that 24 were adulterated with that powerful and corrosive mineral acid; that two contained it in a small quantity only; that in three it was present in considerable amount; that twelve contained it in very considerable amount; and that in seven it was present in immense quantity. The report then publishes, as usual, the names of the parties selling and the makers of the adulterated articles, together with the names of the makers (unfortunately only four) and vendors of the pure article. The fact of the vinegars of these four makers being found to be entirely free from sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol is regarded as most important, inasmuch as it proves most convincingly that the use of that highly objectionable acid, even in small quantities, is not necessary to insure the preservation of vinegar, and shows that its addition is made rather for the purpose of increasing its apparent strength. The report concludes by publishing a letter from Mr. Fletcher, surgeon, of Bromsgrove, showing how families might manufacture for themselves, by a very simple process, sufficient vinegar for the table, or for the purpose of pickling, by using sugar, treacle, and water, and a fungus known as the vinegar plant, and thus make themselves independent of dishonest manufacturers.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE MILITIA.**—The Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Hertford has recently issued a notice that 477 able-bodied men, resident in the county, between the ages of 18 and 35, or if discharged from the army after three years' service, then under the age of 45, and being of the height of five feet four inches or upwards, are required for the militia. Parties desirous of enrolling themselves as volunteers will receive 10s. bounty on entering, 10s. at the end of the first training, and a further bounty of 2s. each month afterwards, until he shall have received the full sum of £6. The churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Islington, have issued a notice to the inhabitants, stating that the Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex has called their attention to the act of last session, by which it is enacted that volunteers may be raised to serve in the militia, and that the bounty, not exceeding £6, is given to each volunteer; and urging upon the inhabitants that the opportunity thus given to anticipate and prevent the inconveniences of the ballot, should not be neglected, it being so obviously the interest of every parish to avoid the great expense, as well as the annoyance, attendant upon a ballot; and calling for the co-operation of the parishioners in carrying out the enlistment of volunteers. The quota of men to be furnished by the parish is 246.

**DEPTFORD ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.**—A special general meeting of the members of this corporation was held on Wednesday, at the School, New Cross, Deptford—Admiral Sir W. Bell in the chair—to consider the propriety of authorising the council to erect on a portion of land belonging to the school a chapel contiguous thereto, and to fit up the same with all things necessary and proper for the performance of divine service. A resolution in favour of the erection of the chapel having been adopted, the chairman stated that their President (Vice-Admiral Bowles) had subscribed £1000, the Committee of the Patriotic Fund £500, the Duke of Northumberland £100, Captain Gladstone £110, Lord Middleton £100, the East India Company £50, Admiral Ogle £50, Captain Sir R. Grant £50; which, with a number of smaller subscriptions, made a total of £2053 9s. 6d. The estimated cost of the chapel was £3000. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

**THE COST OF THE BURMESE EXPEDITION** up to the 1st of July has been for the Bengal forces alone as follows:—Commissariat, £58,000; ordnance, £60,000; marine, £65,000; general charges, £50,000; total, £233,000. To this is to be added the cost of the troops in extra batta, marching, allowance, &c., the expenses of the more numerous Madras contingent, and of the Bombay navy, and these items will swell the amount incurred, up to the 1st of July, to at least £500,000.

**CONSTABULARY FORCE, IRELAND.**—The number of county inspectors is 35, sub-inspectors 248, head constables 332, constables 1707, acting constables 256, sub-constables 9695; total of all ranks, 12,331. Number of horses, 352. Total expenditure, £494 17s. 16s. 6d. At head-quarters there are the inspector-general, four deputy and assistant inspectors-general, one receiver, one surgeon, and one veterinary surgeon. The proportion of the expense of the force charged on the Consolidated Fund for 1851 was £459,392 6s. 9d.; the amount borne by counties, cities, and towns, £34,723 9s. 9d.

**FRENCH RIFLES.**—The celebrated gunmaker, Devisme, of Paris, whose fire-arms were so much admired at the Great Exhibition, has lately sent over to this country a model of the rifle supplied by him to that crack French regiment, the Chasseurs de Vincennes.

**LAUNCH OF A LARGE SCREW STEAMER.**—On Monday was launched from the premises of Messrs. Chas. J. Mare and Co., of Orchard-yard, Blackwall, for the General Screw Steamship Company, a beautiful specimen of naval architecture, named by Miss Major, a daughter of one of the directors of the Company, the *Hydaspes*. She is to be employed in conveying the mails to the East Indies via the Cape of Good Hope. The directors and their friends were afterwards sumptuously entertained by Mr. Mare at the Brunswick Hotel. The following are the dimensions of the *Hydaspes*:—Length between perpendiculars 146 feet; breadth, 39 feet; tonnage, 1800. The engines of the *Hydaspes* will be of the same power as her sister vessels, which up to this moment have done their work so efficiently.

**SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.**—(Extract from the log of the *Tropic*, arrived in the Downs.)—On the 17th of July, at 7.30 a.m., being then 70 deg. W. from Jamaica, a severe shock of an earthquake, continuing nearly twenty-two minutes, the water being quite smooth, the wind very light, and the ship going two and a half miles per hour, and steering W. by N., when the shock commenced on the port quarter, progressing forward, and ending on the starboard bow. The ship had then lost her way, and the watch below, running out of the fore-castle, declaring the iron tanks (each containing 400 gallons of water) were dancing in the 'tween decks. While the horrid rumbling noise continued going along under the bottom, the sensation on deck was that of a ship tearing over rocks at a violent rate; in a few minutes the ship was quietly gliding through the water at three miles per hour.

**FATAL EFFECTS OF PATENT FUEL BALLAST IN EMIGRANT SHIPS.**—Charterers of emigrant ships, finding that patent fuel sold to great advantage in the Australian colonies, have for some considerable time past adopted the plan of ballasting their vessels with it; and as the noxious effluvia arising from it, especially in warm climates, have proved very fatal to the emigrants, Mrs. Chisholm, the benevolent foundress of the Family Colonisation System of Emigration has been exerting herself to put a stop to the nefarious practice which thus deliberately sacrificed human life to the purposes of pecuniary gain as recklessly as the slave-dealer consigns his human cargo to the fatal agonies of the "middle passage." Finding, however, that publicity, by putting the emigrating classes on their guard, is the only argument likely to be productive of advantage to the cause, Mrs. Chisholm has addressed a communication to the papers, in which she shows, on the very best authority, both medical and official, the baneful effects on the health of the emigrants, and the comparatively high mortality even amongst them, arising from the noxious exhalations sent forth by the patent fuel.

**THE "DUCHESS OF KENT" STEAMER.**—On Saturday last a conclusive effort was made to bring the wreck of this unfortunate vessel beyond the limits of low water, and which met with partial success, for though the position in which it was sought to place her was not wholly attained, yet there appears every probability for believing that the place she now lies in will be her resting place till broken up. The wreck now lies close to the shore, about 200 yards west of the pier at Grays, and at low water nearly the whole of the hull is visible, presenting the appearance of a complete wreck, and was yesterday an object of much interest to the numerous passengers on the river.

The French Mediterranean squadron, under the orders of Vice-Admiral La Sasse, recently visited the port of Algiers. In a report to the Minister of Marine, he states that the port is already sufficiently spacious to allow of the mooring of nine men-of-war and nine steam-trigates, and that it will afford a sure refuge at all times. He adds, that if certain alterations be made, a larger number of vessels can be moored.

It is currently reported that the Governorship of Newfoundland, vacant by the appointment of Sir J. G. Le Marchant to Nova Scotia, will be conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Law, at present commanding the forces on that island. Colonel Law is an old Waterloo officer. Mr. Crowder, the Colonial Secretary, is at present administering the government.

## NEW BARRACKS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.

THE 18th of June, a day of glorious import in the records of the British army, was very appropriately appointed by his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Madras, for laying the foundation-stone of the Barracks to be built at the new cantonment near Coonoor, Neilgherry.

His Excellency, attended by a numerous staff, arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock, and was received by a guard of honour from the detachment of her Majesty's 84th Regiment at the station.

The Commander-in-Chief proceeded with his staff, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, at half-past eleven, to the site. He was received with the usual military honours by the detachment of her Majesty's 84th Regiment, drawn up on two sides of the plateau prepared for the building, and the union-jack was hoisted at the flag-staff.

The Lord Bishop then offered an appropriate prayer. His Excellency deposited in the ground one of each of the coins of India in circulation, and a parchment with the following inscription:—

On the 18th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1852, and in the fifteenth year of the reign of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the foundation-stone of the new Barracks on the Neilgherry Hills was laid by

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Armstrong, K.C.B.; assisted by  
The Right Reverend Thomas Dealtry, Lord Bishop of Madras;  
in the presence of  
Sir William Burton, Puisne Judge,  
Colonel Pratt, C.B., Adjutant-General of her Majesty's Forces;  
Colonel Felix, C.B., Deputy Quartermaster-General of her Majesty's Forces;  
Colonel Vivian, Adjutant-General of the Army;  
Lieutenant-Colonel Reid, C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Army;  
Major Talbot, Military Secretary;  
Captain C. F. Seymour, H.M.'s 84th Regiment, Commanding the Detachment;  
Captain Francis, Executive Engineer;  
Captain Reilly, Assistant Executive Engineer;  
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., being Governor of Madras;  
The Hon. Daniel Elliott  
The Hon. John Fryer Thomas } Members of Council.

The foundation-stone was lowered and declared to be laid. His Excellency then addressed the men, observing:—

The pleasing task which we this day are here met to perform, is an object which our illustrious Commander-in-Chief, Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, has long since had at heart, and advocated by every means in his power its adoption. Convinced am I, that its happy fulfilment (by the liberality of the Honourable Court of East Indian Directors) will afford his Grace the most unqualified satisfaction: keenly alive as the Duke of Wellington ever is to the interests and well-being of the British soldier.

After the address the detachment fired a *feu de joie*, and gave three





THE ROYAL PROGRESS.—ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY AT SWINDON.

cheers for her most gracious Majesty the Queen, and three more for his Excellency, and the ceremony concluded.

His Excellency and staff, also the Lord Bishop of Madras, with Sir William and Lady Burton, and the visitors, afterwards adjourned to breakfast.

Before leaving the cantonment his Excellency inspected the temporary barracks, and also went to see the two oxen roasted whole for the men's dinners, and at about two o'clock P.M. all returned to Ootacamund.

## VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO SCOTLAND.

## THE ROYAL PROGRESS.

THE Queen, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Royal children, and attended by the members of the Court, has proceeded this week on her customary autumnal visit to her residence at Balmoral, in the Highlands.

The Royal party embarked on Monday morning at ten o'clock, at

Osborne, on board the *Fairy* tender to the Royal yacht, Commander Crispin, which was soon under way for Portsmouth, followed by the *Elfin* despatch boat. The run through Spithead was very beautiful the morning being a delightful one. There were no ships at that anchorage to fire a Royal salute, but on the *Fairy* approaching Portsmouth Harbour a salute of 21 guns was fired by the garrison from the platform battery, which was soon followed by a similar mark of homage from the broadsides of the *Victory* flag-ship and *Neptune*, 120, ordinary *dépôt* ship.



CEREMONY OF LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE NEW BARRACKS ON THE NEILGHERRY HILLS.



In running up to Clarence-yard the crews of the men-of-war manned yards and vociferously cheered her Majesty, as did also those of the boats of the ships in commission and the coast guard, which lined both sides of Clarence Creek.

The Royal standard, indicating her Majesty's arrival, was hoisted at Clarence-yard at eleven o'clock, where her Majesty was received by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs, G.C.M.G.; the Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Simpson; Admiral Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard Prescott, C.B.; Captain Superintendent of Clarence-yard W. H. Johnstone; the commanding officer of the 85th Regiment (which furnished the guard of honour); Captain Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H.; the flag and staff officers of the port and garrison; and John Davies, Esq., Master-Attendant of Clarence-yard. The band of the 85th Regiment was in attendance, and played the National Anthem on her Majesty's landing, the guard of honour presenting arms. The guard was commanded by Major Blackburn, Captain Ward, Lieutenant Ward, Lieutenant and Adjutant Thompson, and Ensign Blosse.

Her Majesty immediately proceeded to the Royal train in waiting, and at 11.15 started on her journey *via* Basingstoke and Reading. The Earl of Malmesbury, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is the Secretary of State appointed to be in attendance on her Majesty on the present occasion, joined the Royal train at Bishopstoke. At Basingstoke the Court changed carriages for the Great Western line to Reading, for Gloucester.

#### ARRIVAL AT SWINDON.

The Royal train arrived at Swindon at 1.44 p.m., when her Majesty, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Royal children, together with her Majesty's suite, alighted and proceeded to take refreshment.

The station (see Illustration) was very handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowering plants, chiefly contributed by Viscountess Barrington, from the adjoining family seat, Beckett House. The workmen in the employ of the company were out in great numbers, and contributed to the general display.

After the delay of about half an hour the train again proceeded, passing through the romantic scenery of the Stroud Valley to Gloucester, where it arrived punctually at a quarter-past three o'clock.

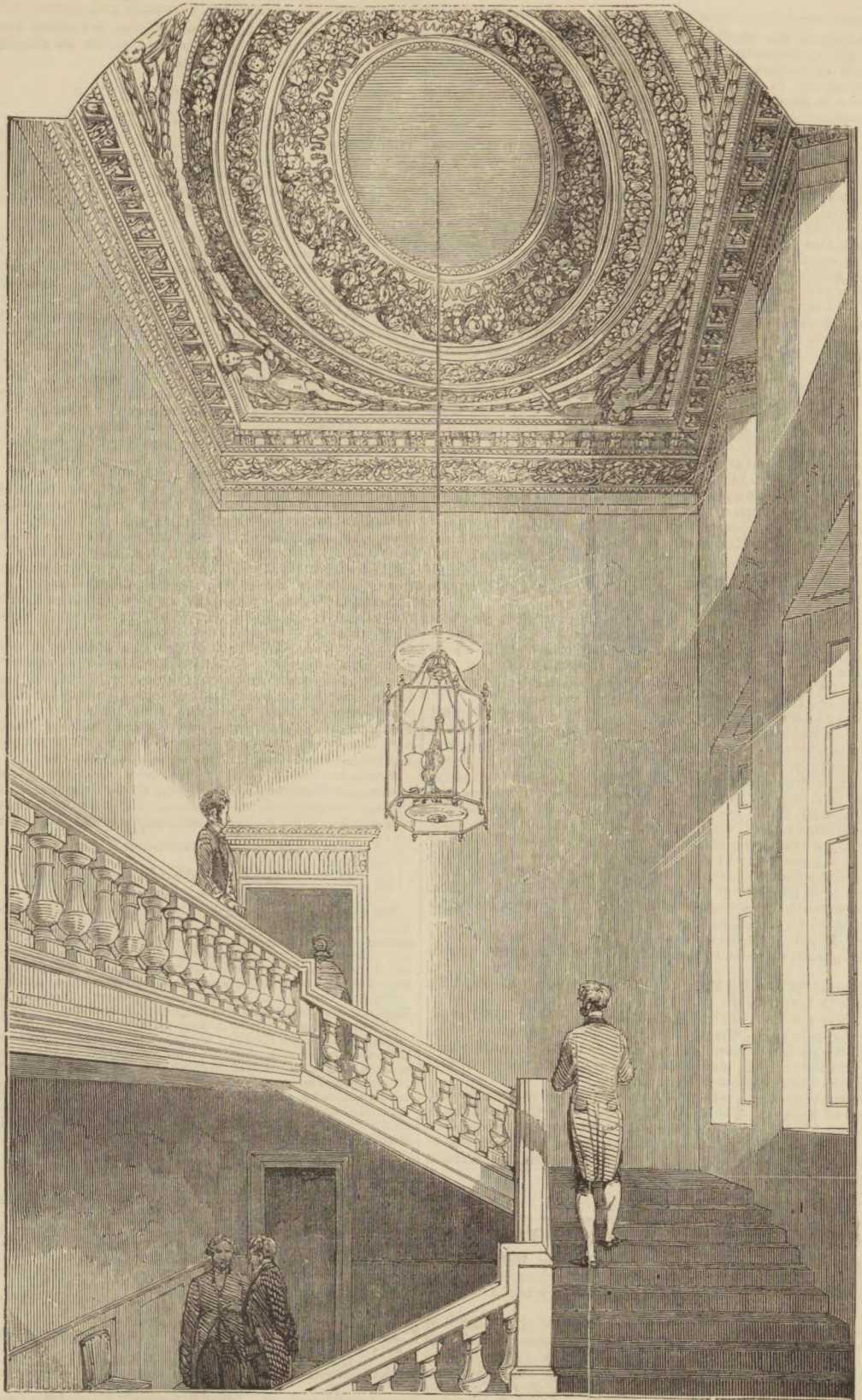
At all the stations along the Royal route crowds of spectators had assembled to give a cheer and a passing tribute of welcome to her Majesty. "The valley of Stroud," through which the line of railway passes from Swindon to Gloucester, is well known to travellers and tourists as presenting a continuous series of lovely landscapes. The valley is almost in the character of a mountain gorge, with a brawling stream in the bottom which partially furnishes the motive power for the numerous cloth and falling mills of the district; the quality of the water, too, being peculiarly adapted for dyeing purposes.

At Gloucester the day was observed as a general holiday: the railway station was gaily decorated with flags, evergreens, and flowers, and as the Royal train entered the station, a military band which was drawn up on the platform played the National Anthem. Here the Royal cortege made a stay of about a quarter of an hour, during which the Mayor, in the name of the Corporation of Gloucester; and the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the name of the clergy of the diocese, had the honour of presenting two loyal and dutiful addresses to her Majesty. At half-past three o'clock the Royal party took their departure on the Midland Railway for Birmingham. No stop was made until the arrival of the train at Bromsgrove, where grand preparations were made for the reception of the Queen. The station and buildings were almost hidden with a profusion of flowers, flags, and evergreens. The Queen's Own Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel the Hon. R. H. Clive, were in attendance; and a park of artillery fired on her Majesty's approach. The arrival platform was set apart for the reception of Colonel Clive, Lady Harriet Clive, and other members of the Clive family; the Right Hon. Sir John Pakington and Lady Pakington; and other distinguished members of the noble and commoners' families. On the train stopping for water, and for the purpose of having a second engine attached to draw the train up the Lickey incline—a steep gradient, 1 in 37—Lady Harriet Clive advanced, and presented bouquets of flowers and some beautiful fruit for the Royal children, which was graciously accepted.

The departure from Bromsgrove took place at twenty-two minutes past four, and the Royal train entered the London and North-Western station at Birmingham at a few minutes before five o'clock. Here were drawn up to receive her many hundreds of the principal inhabitants, the members of the corporation occupying the most central position; in the background was stationed a detachment of the Scots Greys; and flanking the Royal train in the opposite direction was a corps of the borough police. The entire length of the platform was covered with scarlet cloth. On it, to receive the Sovereign, were the Mayor (Henry Smith, Esq.); the Recorder, M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C.; Colonel Reid, the commandant of the district; Captain Wynard, of the Scots Greys; Mr. Newdegate, M.P.; Mr. Scholefield, M.P.; Mr. Spooner, M.P.; Admiral Moorsom; the Hon. and Rev. Grantham Yorke, the rural dean; J. F. Ledsam, Esq., a director of the London and North-Western Railway; Aldermen Lucy and Martineau; beyond the barrier was nearly every member of the town council. A crowd of ladies in full dress gave to the scene a very brilliant appearance.

As the Royal train drove in, the bands struck up the National Anthem, and the company, uncovered, cheered the Sovereign heartily. Lord Malmesbury immediately stepped from the carriage, and the Mayor advancing, his Lordship presented his Worship to her Majesty, who rose and graciously bowed. His Worship then presented a dutiful address, which her Majesty graciously accepted.

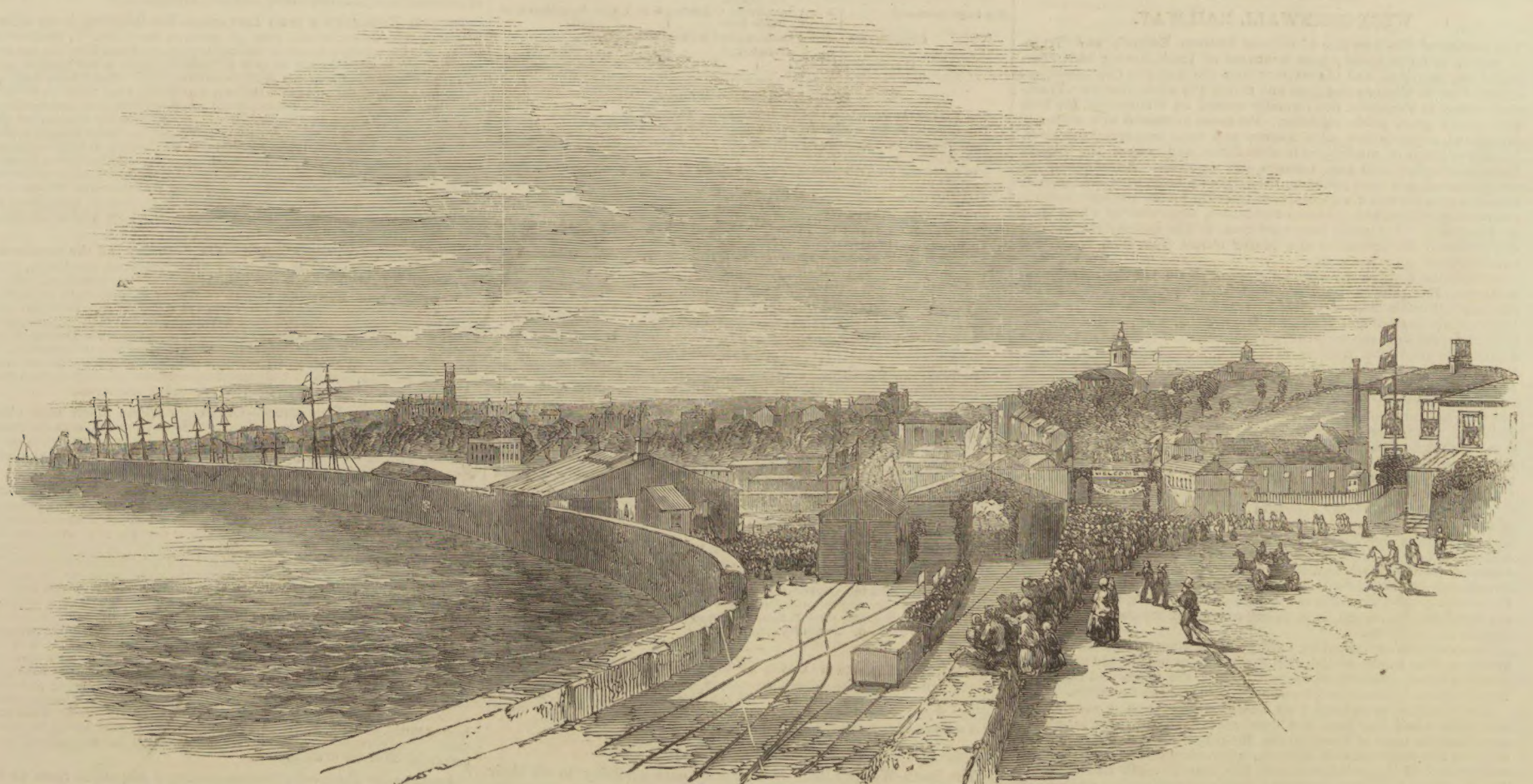
After a stay of a few minutes, the Royal train again moved off *en route* for Derby, amidst the cheers of the crowded assemblage at the



THE GRAND STAIRCASE AT HOLYROOD PALACE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

station. At Derby her Majesty passed the night in the Midland Hotel, where a suite of rooms were superbly fitted up for the accommodation of the Royal party. The arrival at Derby took place shortly after six o'clock. More than usual care was taken in the decoration of the rail-

way station, not less than 1000 jets of gas being lighted on the occasion, together with the initial letters, "V. R." over the door of the station. The seats on the platform were covered with crimson cloth, and the pavement with rich carpeting. Crowds of elegantly-dressed ladies and



OPENING OF THE WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.—THE PENZANCE STATION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



gentlemen through the station, amongst whom were the Duke of Devonshire, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County, General Arbuthnot &c.; a guard of honour, composed of two companies of the 77th Regiment, being also in attendance with their band, together with a troop of the 8th Hussars, several troops of yeomanry, a company of enrolled pensioners, and the militia staff of the county. Immediately on the train stopping, the Mayor was presented to the Queen by Lord Malmesbury, and she received the address very graciously, bowing repeatedly to the mayor. The Duke of Devonshire was recognised by a cheerful smile and a most gracious reception, and the Royal pair appeared highly delighted with their reception. On her Majesty making her appearance at the front of the station, she was received with a volley of cheers from the populace outside the barriers, and was similarly greeted on alighting at the Midland Hotel—the band playing the National Anthem. The scene was altogether an exciting one, and apparently pleased both Queen and people.

In the evening Derby was right royally jocular. The clashing of bells—the sound of music—gay parties promenading the streets—the waving of innumerable banners—greeted the eye and ear at every turn.

The Royal party dined at the Midland Hotel; the Duke of Devonshire and General Arbuthnot had the honour of joining the dinner party.

On Tuesday morning Her Majesty left Derby at nine o'clock, and arrived at York at a quarter past eleven A.M., where, during a stay of a few minutes, some of the directors of the York and North Midland Railway, and of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway paid their respects to her Majesty. The Royal train reached Darlington, on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick line, at a quarter past twelve, where the usual loyal reception was given to the Sovereign, by the assembled population, the local authorities, &c. A basket of fruit from the gardens of the Duke of Northumberland, at Stanwick Park, and a beautiful bouquet from the Grange Nursery Gardens of Mr. Harrison, were presented to her Majesty. The Royal cortege arrived at Newcastle at half-past one o'clock, where the Royal party partook of luncheon; and after a short stay, during which her Majesty obtained a most enthusiastic reception, again proceeded northwards, arriving at Edinburgh at a few minutes past five o'clock.

Her Majesty alighted at St. Margaret's temporary station, which is about a mile outside Edinburgh, and immediately proceeded in one of the Royal carriages, drawn by four horses, by the Queen's Drive to Holyrood Palace. Her Majesty was received upon the platform, on alighting, by the Sheriff of Edinburgh; Major-General Napier, commanding the troops; and the other civil and military authorities.

For some time after her Majesty had entered Holyrood, a great crowd remained in the neighbourhood, in the expectation that the Queen and Prince Albert would drive out, as they had done last year. Their expectations were partially gratified; in about half an hour Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, drove through the town, preceded by Mr. List, of the county police. They went along the Regent-road, up the North Bridge, the High-street, the Dean Bridge, Moray-place, George-street, Princes-street, and so back by the Regent-road to the Palace again, thus obtaining a view both of the old and new town, its most picturesque and its most modern buildings. Amongst the objects of interest which attracted his Royal Highness's attention was the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Mr. Steele, the sculptor, lately erected in front of the Register-office; and at this point his Royal Highness remained for some little time.

During his Royal Highness's drive the Queen and the Princesses walked in the garden attached to the Palace, known as Queen Mary's garden.

In the course of the evening Major-General Napier was honoured with an interview with her Majesty.

On Wednesday morning, at eight o'clock her Majesty left Holyrood, and entered the train at St. Margaret's station, on her way north. The road through the park was lined, as before, with the Highlanders and Dragoons. But the morning was wet, and the early hour prevented any great crowd from being present on the occasion.

Soon after eight o'clock all was ready, and the train started for the north, by way of Stirling. The Royal party arrived at Cupar Angus at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, where they partook of some refreshment in the station. They then took carriages, and proceeded by the Spittal of Glensheeh, where luncheon was served, to Balmoral, which they reached at seven o'clock in the evening.

### THE GRAND STAIRCASE, HOLYROOD PALACE.

THIS Staircase is not a portion of the old building at Holyrood, the ceiling being of the same character with those in the State apartments occupied by her Majesty, and which we illustrated in our Journal of October 12, 1850.

The ceiling is deeply panelled in circles, with heavy festoons of flowers in the sunken panels, and rich floral borders around them. In the spandrels are figures of Fame, Peace, War, and Sovereignty, extremely well modelled, and the whole of the decorations of the ceiling and the frieze on the wall are wrought in plaster, not cast, as they all differ in the minutiae of the designs. These, like the ceilings in the state rooms, were executed by travelling workmen, who certainly deserve credit for their manipulative skill, though in some points their taste is somewhat doubtful.

The walls of the staircase are now quite plain; probably it was intended that they should be ornamented by the painter's art. The entrance to this staircase is the angle of the quadrangle, and it leads immediately to the throne and other state-rooms.

### WEST CORNWALL RAILWAY.

THE portion of this new line of railway between Redruth and Truro or rather, as far as about a mile westward of Truro, having been completed and inspected, and the warrant from the Railway Commissioners obtained for its use for passengers and traffic, the whole line from Truro-road station to Penzance, was formally opened on Wednesday, the 24th ult., amidst great public rejoicing. Penzance abounded with arches of evergreens, intermingled with flowers and with appropriate devices. Numerous bands of music were in attendance, and most of the Benefit Societies attended with their banners and emblems. About noon, the cortege started, and were joined by the corporate body, preceded by their sergeants at mace and constables, and attended by the borough justices, county magistrates, and the town authorities, supported by a long train of inhabitants. The whole body moved on to the railway station, and there awaited the arrival of the twelve o'clock train from Truro; the bands playing appropriate airs.

At half-past eight in the morning, a special train left Penzance, with R. Pearce, Esq. (Mayor of the borough), R. V. Davy, Esq., and others of the local directors and shareholders and friends, from Truro; where they met the chairman of the board, H. O. Wills, Esq., of Bristol, and other directors from the eastward, and held a board meeting; and at 12 o'clock they proceeded in carriages to the Truro-road terminus, whence they started for Penzance at about a quarter past twelve; and notwithstanding a delay of nearly an hour at Cambourne, waiting the arrival of upwards of three trains, they arrived at the Penzance terminus in less than two hours and ten minutes—the distance from Cambourne to Penzance, nearly fourteen miles, being run in twenty minutes. From Cambourne westward there were triumphant arches and other festive decorations at various points on the line; and the station and the streets of Penzance seemed a mass of flags and evergreens. On the arrival of the train, it was saluted by the *Sylvia* revenue cutter, Captain Stewart; the vessel being dressed in colours. A procession, headed by the mayor, was then formed, and was accompanied by music and flags, and joined by the Freemasons and Odd Fellows, in their handsome costumes. On their arrival at the Guildhall, an address was presented to the chairman and directors of the West Cornwall Railway. The mayor then addressed the assembly upon the event of the day; and Mr. Wills, the chairman of the board, having replied, loud cheers were given for the directors, and the meeting broke up.

The event was celebrated by a dinner to the labourers, on the Western green; and by a banquet given by the mayor to nearly 120 gentlemen, at Ball's Hotel. Other dinners took place at the hotels and inns; and illuminations, balloons, and fireworks terminated the festivities.

The new line of railway thus auspiciously opened is nearly eight miles and a half long from the Truro-road Station (which is about a mile from the town of Truro) to the Redruth Station; and nearly nine miles to the point west of Redruth, where it joins to the line that was opened to the public in March last, from Redruth and Penzance. The line from Truro to Redruth runs almost throughout low cuttings and on shallow embankments. There are four wooden viaducts. One at Penwith, about half a mile from the Truro-road station—about 250 feet long and 40 feet high; one at Chacewater, about 300 feet long and 48 feet high; one at Blackwater, 300 feet long and 44 feet high.

The fourth is west of the Redruth Station and crosses Penryn-street; it is 800 feet long and 62 feet high; and affords an excellent bird's eye view of Redruth town and neighbourhood.

### ART-UNION PRIZES.

THE pictures selected by prizeholders in the Art-Union Society for the present year have been on view during the present week at the Rooms of the Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street. They are 144 in number, and have been drawn in the following proportions from the Exhibition Galleries of the season:—Royal Academy, 39; British Institution, 10; Society of British Artists, 45; National Institution, 30, including one water-colour piece; the two Societies of Water Colour Painters, 20. The amount distributed in prizes was £6449, out of a total subscription of £12,903; but in several cases the prize-holders having added to the amount allotted to them, to the extent of about £400, the total amount distributed amongst the artists of the day may be set down at nearly £7000. It was not to be expected that such an amount, apportioned into nearly one hundred and fifty lots, should do much for the promotion of art in its highest departments; it is rather to the multiplication of pictures, than the elevation of art, that encouragement afforded in this way must tend. It remains to be seen whether, eventually, the very extension of a taste for pictorial works amongst the general community may not eventually react favourably upon art itself. We think probably it may; but at present we have no evidence of such being the case. The works selected by the prize-holders, with two exceptions, are of the class of landscape or "genre," the former by far preponderating; and by no means comprise the best, even of the average stock of the Exhibitions of the year. The two exceptions in the grand or historical line are Cornelius's picture of "Our Saviour and the Woman of Samaria," from the Royal Academy, which, with many faults, both in composition and colouring, exhibits merit of intention; and H. W. Phillips's "Magdalen," also from the Royal Academy, a production conceived in a grand and severe spirit, and treated with becoming solemnity.

Amongst the rest we note two or three pleasing landscapes by Bodington, J. W. Allen, H. B. Willis, &c.; two of Hurlstone's "Spanish Girl" subjects; Campbell's interesting little picture of "Denise;" and O'Neill's "Foundling," (which last two have been engraved in this Journal); T. Brooks's sentimental production entitled "The Mother's Dream" (over the death-bed of her child); Danby's "Lake Leman;" Colliu's notable tea-board achievement of "May in the Regents' Park," which we well recollect noticing when on view in the great room in Trafalgar-square; and a remarkably cheap dish of fish (under the title of "A Scene on the River Bank"), by H. L. Rolfe, purchased by the Mechanics' Institution of Downham-market, for £10.

There are also exhibited in the rooms, specimens of the statuettes in bronze, and Parian engravings, &c., which have from time to time been produced as prizes for the members. The subscription, as already stated, was £12,903, being higher than in any previous year since 1847.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Turf Calendar for next week looks well for sport in the provinces; but with the exception of Warwick, which promises bountifully on paper, and is certain to be "up to the mark," we see nothing likely to draw with the cognoscenti. The fixtures stand thus:—Monday—Cheltenham—Warwick and Whitehaven. Wednesday—Southport, Weymouth, and Rochester. Thursday—Aldridge. Friday—Weston. Each meeting will last two days.

The only Regattas to come off are—the Surrey Canal on Monday, and the Royal London Yacht Club Challenge Cup on Thursday.

The Cricketers will have a busy week of it, no less than ten matches of interest being in the register; they are arranged as follows:—Monday—An All England Match at Bradford; a "United Eleven" Match at Sheffield; a Match at Kennington Oval; one at Hertford between the city and Hertford Clubs; and Penshurst v. Peckham Rye, Albion Club at Peckham. Tuesday—at Rickmansworth, Clapton v. the county of Hertford. Wednesday—Broughton v. Huddersfield, at Huddersfield. Thursday—The Zingari v. Warwickshire gentlemen; an All England Match at Leeds. Friday—Burton-upon-Trent v. Trentham, at Burton.

### TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although the business was limited in amount, it touched upon a variety of events, and enabled us to make up a more lengthy quotation than we have submitted for some time. The following were the latest averages:

5 to 1 agst Lady Evelyn	10 to 1 agst Lingo	13 to 1 agst Storyteller
8 to 1 — Cleveland	12 to 1 — Administrator	15 to 1 — Madeline
Even The Reiver		
6 to 1 agst Knight of the Garter	3 to 1 agst Vindes	
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.		
8 to 1 agst The Twin	10 to 1 agst Alonso	
10 to 1 — Alp		
ST. LEGER.		
5 to 2 agst Stockwell	11 to 2 agst Songstress	20 to 1 agst Longbow
3 to 1 — Daniel O'Rourke	10 to 1 — Harbinger (5)	20 to 1 — Lapidist
CRESAWEITCH.		
40 to 1 agst Scarecrow (1)	65 to 1 agst Stockwell (1)	65 to 1 agst Rusborough (1)
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		
40 to 1 agst Hernandez (1)	50 to 1 agst The Bit of Blue	
DERBY.—12 to 1 agst The Reiver		

THURSDAY.—With the exceptions of Daniel O'Rourke being backed for £500 at 3 to 1, and Songstress for £200 at 6 to 1, nothing took place worthy of notice. Closing prices:—

LEAMINGTON STAKES.—14 to 1 agst Storyteller (5)	
CHAMPAGNE STAKES (DOCASTER).	
Even on the Reiver; 20 to 1 laid against his winning this and the Derby.	
GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP.—6 to 1 agst Knight of the Garter.	
ST. LEGER.	
9 to 4 agst Stockwell	3 to 1 agst Daniel O'Rourke (5 to 1 to £500)
CRESAWEITCH.—1000 to 5 each, against the first thirty on the list.	
DERBY.	
12 to 1 agst The Reiver	20 to 1 agst Cincas

### LINCOLN RACES.—TUESDAY.

THE TRIENNIAL STAKES.—Maid of Lincoln, 1. Barbata, 2. The LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—The Little Queen walked over. The SELLING STAKES were won in two heats by Florence, beating Lady of the Grove, Black-eyed Susan, and Snowdrift, easily. The HUNTERS' STAKES were won in two heats by Little Queen, beating three others.

### WEDNESDAY.

THE REVIVAL STAKES.—Audobon walked over. HER MAJESTY'S PLATE.—Musician, 1. Turdusillas, 2. THE BROCKLESBY HANDICAP.—The Reaper walked over. THE BROWNLOW STAKES.—Audobon, 1. Florence, 2.

### ECCLES RACES.—MONDAY.

THE TRIAL STAKES.—Day and Martin (Wood), 1. Brown Fly, 2. THE GENTLEMEN'S PURSE of 20 sovs.—Crabbs (Fowler), 1. Mary Nobbler, 2. THE OLD BOAT'S HEAD HANDICAP.—True Girl (Livesey), 1. Lady Jersey, 2.

### TUESDAY.

THE TRAFFORD PARK STAKES.—Mary Nobbler, 1. Crabbs, 2. THE GRAND STAND PLATE was won by Brown Fly, beating Made Safe and Labyrinth. THE GARRISON STAKES were won by April Fool, beating Harum-Scarum and Marmion.

### WEDNESDAY.

THE HURDLE STAKES were won by the Singard, beating Harum-Scarum. THE ECCLES HANDICAP was won by Augcan, beating Day and Martin and Duxbury.

### AQUATICS.

APPRENTICES' REGATTA.—A match, under this head, for a coat, badge, and two freedoms of the Watermen's Company, with other prizes, came off on Monday, between London and Westminster Bridges. The donor of the various prizes was a Mr. Groven, a clothier. The weather being delightfully fine the attendance was very considerable. The race was in three heats amongst eight scullers. Final Heat:—H. Brown (crimson), 1. W. Knox (blue), 2. W. Barrett (dark blue), 0. J. Kelsby (purple), 0.

CRICKET.—The return match of Wye College v. Tunbridge Wells Classical and Commercial School was played on Tuesday last, on Tunbridge Wells Common, and the Tunbridge Wells School was again victorious, the score being—Wye College, first innings, 74; second innings, 37. Tunbridge Wells, first innings, 57; second innings, 55, with one wicket to go down.

The South-Western Railway Company gave a holiday to all their workpeople on Saturday last. The whole of them with their wives and families, were conveyed to Southampton in a special train, and several hundred of them were taken round the Isle of Wight in a steamer. The rest enjoyed themselves by wandering about the neighbourhood of Southampton. The special train contained about 1500 persons.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

THE GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART.—The amateur dramatic company of this guild, under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens, is at present giving performances in the provinces. They performed in Sunderland on Saturday night last. The place of representation was an exceedingly handsome concert-hall, the Lyceum, which was first opened on this occasion. Notwithstanding that it was market night, which prevented hundreds from being present, the audience was one of the largest and most fashionable that has attended a dramatic representation in this borough. The pieces offered were the comedy of "Not so Bad as We Seem," and "Mr. Nightingale's Diary," and the reception of the company was very enthusiastic. Charles Dickens, Mark Lemon, and Chas. J. Knight, were especially cheered as they appeared on the stage. The proceeds of the evening were calculated to amount to about £300. On Tuesday, a public banquet, emanating amongst the directory of the Manchester Athenaeum, in honour of the Guild, was given in the library of the institution of the Athenaeum in that town. Robert Barnes, Esq., the Mayor of Manchester, presided on the occasion, and near him were seated Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P., president of the Guild; Frank Ashton, Esq., Mayor of Salford; Mr. Mark Lemon, Mr. Commissioner Jemmett, Messrs. Sails Schwabe, T. Wright, Alexander Henry, and Frank Stone, A.R.A.; Mr. Charles Dickens; Mr. E. N. Phillips; Joseph Brotherton, Esq., M.P.; Messrs. P. Cunningham, James Crossley, and Charles Knight; Dr. Amisworth; Mr. Augustus Egg, A.R.A.; Dr. Bardsley, Mr. D. Noble, &c. The principal speakers during the evening were the Chairman, Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton, Bart., and Mr. Charles Dickens.

A Free-Trade banquet will, it is said, be held in Manchester a few days before the meeting of Parliament, to which a large number of Free Trade and Liberal members of the House of Commons will be invited. The banquet will be held in the Free-Trade Hall.

DINNER TO SHARMAN CRAWFORD.—"The Friends of Free Trade, tenant-right, and electoral independence," gave a dinner to Mr. Sharmar Crawford, on Monday, at Newmarket. The tenant-right papers state that between 700 and 800 gentlemen were present. J. H. Quinn, Esq., J.P., of Dromore, occupied the chair.

CLEVELAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Last week an interesting trial of reaping machines took place at Gainsborough before a jury of practical agriculturists appointed by the committee of the above society. A prize of 20 guineas was offered for the best machine tried. The machines tried were—Mr. Hussey's, Mr. McCormick's, Mr. Garrett's (as imported by Mr. Palmer, of Stockton), Mr. Crosskill's, Messrs. Dray's, of London; and Mr. Wray's, of Leamington. The trial took place on a farm belonging to Mr. Chaloner (the President of the Society), before the Earl of Zetland, Lord de Lisie and Dudley, Sir J. H. Lowther, Bart. (the High Sheriff of the county), and a numerous body of landowners and agriculturists. The crops operated upon were wheat and oats, which were of about an average character, erect, and free from wet. The weather, too, was fine, and the trial, therefore, took place under very favourable circumstances. The jury, by a majority of eight to two, decided that the machine exhibited by Mr. Palmer (Garrett's) was entitled to the premium. They were unanimous in their opinion that the machine exhibited by Mr. McCormick should be highly commended, and that Messrs. Dray's machine should be commended. They considered the machines exhibited by Mr. Hussey and Mr. Wray were deserving of their approbation, because in some respects there was great ingenuity displayed in their construction. On Friday's night the general show of stock and implements was held, and at the dinner a prize of 20 guineas was offered for the best treatise on mountain lime.

THE CROPS.—Nothing could be finer than the weather within the last few days for harvesting operations, and "the work goes bravely on" under a warm sun and a genial atmosphere. Although some of the accounts received from the country are a little contradictory, and it is not, we believe, anything to warrant the slightest apprehension of a scarcity in the general produce of the crops. The late heavy rains have, no doubt, occasioned some damage amongst the wheat, particularly in Sussex, Lincolnshire, and other districts; still, on the whole, there and every promise of a good, if not an abundant, harvest. The sprout and mildew have been partially at work; but not to such an extent as to generate the smallest alarm as to the general safety of the crops. This week will see the grain in many parts of the country in stock, and ready for the barnyard. In Scotland great progress has been made towards the completion of the harvest work, and many of the farmers there, as well as in the southern and western districts of England, have finished their labours. From all parts of Ireland the accounts of the cereal crops are most favourable, and although the potato has been seriously damaged by that mysterious disease under which it has periodically suffered, more or less, within the last 20 years, yet there is every probability of the deficiency being beautifully supplied by the prodigal abundance of the harvest generally.

THE HOPS.—Although the hops have suffered considerable damage from the recent high winds, the accounts lately received report most favourably of their general aspect. Next week the picking will commence, and, notwithstanding the appearance of mould in some few districts, there is every prospect of a fine sample and an abundant crop. In the neighbourhood of Maidstone the duty is estimated at £225,000; and in that of Canterbury, about £230,000.

RAILWAY BETWEEN WINDSOR, WOODWICH, AND THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A line of railway has been provisionally registered (thirty-eight miles in length), in order to connect Woodwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, Windsor and Hampton Court, joining the Windsor and Staines Railway at Staines, crossing the Thames at Sunbury, then forming a branch on the Surrey side to Walton-on-Thames, in order to shorten the Royal progress en route from Windsor to Osborne. The line is to proceed to Hampton Court, where it intersects the London and South-Western at the Junction, thence passing through Moleton, Mitcham, to Penze (from the Crystal Palace), through Beckenham, Bromley, Eltham, to Woolwich, with a branch to Dartford, embracing Chislehurst, the Crays, and Bexley, thereby connecting Chatham with the other important Government depôts; a connecting link, therefore, will be created with all the leading railways in England.

JEWISH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Tuesday the foundation-stone of the newly-endowed school, in connexion with the Hebrew Educational Institution, was laid in Hope-street, where the future building will be reared. The proceedings were of an interesting and peculiar character, the ceremony being performed by Israel Barnea, Esq. The Rev. Dr. Adler, the chief Rabbi, was present, having come down from the metropolis for that purpose. The proposed structure, which will be in the Tudor style of architecture, is intended to have capacity for about 400 pupils. In the evening a banquet in celebration of the event took place at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool.

SCOTCH EMIGRATION INTO IRELAND.—The following is an extract of a letter from the north-west coast of Scotland, dated Aug. 7, 1852:—"Mr. — was the principal tenant of Colonel Gordon, in South Uist, but not being able to agree with the Colonel he gave up his farm there a few months since, and is now settled in the county Mayo, where he has purchased some land, and rents more, paying (he says) nine shillings an acre for what would be worth two guineas in Scotland. He expresses himself much satisfied with his transition to Ireland, where, he says, he finds the people, when properly treated, far more tractable and industrious than his own countrymen, he being himself a Highlander; and from the great advantages offered he predicts a large emigration thither of Scotch and, perhaps, English farmers. He said that he was lately one of a party of 24 at an ordinary dinner in the town of Balins, all of whom were Scotch." The Ballina union was one of the most distressed in Ireland at the time of the famine, but having gone through the process of emigration, consolidation of small holdings, and sale of encumbered estates, it has recovered soonest.

THE LIVERPOOL ORANGEMEN.—On Saturday last the members of several lodges of Orangemen, belonging to Liverpool and the vicinity, left the Mersey on board the *Victory*, and a great number of their friends, on board the *Benny-More* steamer, for the purpose of visiting their brethren in the Isle of Man, on the occasion of opening a new lodge at Douglas. The Liverpool authorities took prompt measures to prevent any procession through the public streets, but the display of banners and other insignia of their order was profuse on board the *Victory*, where bands of music beguiled the interval between assembling and departing by playing "Boysie Water," and other favourite airs. No collision of any kind occurred, owing to the excellent precautions taken by Captain Greig, under the direction of Mr. Mansfield, the stipendiary magistrate.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—On Friday week, about nine o'clock in the morning, one of the huge boilers used in the large iron-works of Messrs. Whitehouse, near West Bromwich, exploded, killing three of the workmen and seriously injuring six other persons. The cause of the accident has not as yet been clearly ascertained.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY AT BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—About half-past nine o'clock on the evening of Monday, seven men, armed with pistols and bludgeons, having their faces blackened and covered with masks, entered the house of Mr. Charles Clough, solicitor at Bolton Grange, first making their appearance in the kitchen, and ordering the servants whom they found there to maintain the most perfect silence, on peril of having their brains blown out. The scream which arose at this moment attracted the attention of Mr. Clough, who was at the dinner-table, having been detained at Bradford to a late hour. On entering the kitchen he was immediately knocked down by one of the bludgeoned men, who struck him a severe blow with a stick on his head. One of the party immediately pointed towards the stairs, and one or more of them exclaimed, "Where is your plate? We want plate! We must have it!" They then forced Mr. Clough before them into his own bed-room. They threw him upon the bed, and ordered him to remain there with his face towards the bed-clothes. Mr. Clough had received several severe wounds, and was bleeding at this time very profusely. The burglars having secured plate and money to the value of about £300, with the most violent threats, conducted the whole of the household—master, mistress, and domestics—to the cellar, and locked the door on them. They then got safely away. A reward of £100 has been offered for the capture of all or any of the robbers.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—On Sunday evening a fire, which there is little doubt was originated by the hand of an incendiary, broke out in a stack of new wheat, the produce of six acres, the property of Mr. Thos. Gower, of Pritchard's Farm, at Good Easter, in Essex. Fortunately, the fire was extinguished before a greater amount of damage than £60 was sustained.



## EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

From Ecuador we have accounts to the 28th of July. Flores had been completely defeated in consequence of the steamer *Chili* having gone over to the enemy with a very considerable part of his force. Having been thus betrayed, General Flores was compelled to cut his way through the enemy with the remnant of his force, and, with great difficulty, reached Tumbes, in the territory of Peru.

A French, a Spanish, and a German newspaper have lately been established in San Francisco (California).

Advices from Jamaica, to the 28th July state that the smallpox still remained on the island, though it did not appear to increase in violence. Labour was growing scarcer every month, and great despondency was felt. The disposition to emigrate to Australia still remained, though it no longer spreads with the rapidity it commenced with.

A hurricane passed over part of Minnesota, United States, on the 15th of July, the heaviest ever experienced. Several buildings were blown down, and others unroofed.

The crops of both cotton and corn in Mississippi (United States) are promising; a very abundant yield. The cotton-plant has commenced its ravages in some parts of South Carolina.

Mrs. General Taylor, relict of the late President of the United States, died at East Passaic on the 14th ult.

A report had, on the 17th ult., reached New York of the loss of the clipper ship *Staffordshire*, late one of the packet ships between Liverpool and Boston, near Takeaway. The account was, however, discredited. She was bound from Boston to San Francisco, and had upwards of 100 passengers on board.

The United States Magnetic Telegraph Company, whose line extends from Washington to New York, during the year ending on the 1st of last July transmitted over their wires 253,857 messages, the tolls received on which amounted to 103,232 dollars 37 cents.

On Sunday morning William Staines, a little boy aged eighteen months, at Kitley-place, Westminster, pulled over some boiling coffee upon himself, which so severely scalded him that his flesh came off with his clothes. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The *Johnstone* arrived on Monday at Falmouth, with 11,100 ounces of gold from Sydney, worth £344,000.

The quantity of tea delivered last week from the London warehouses increased, compared with the previous week, being 625,850 lb.

On Saturday morning, at a very early hour, the premises of Messrs. Le Bond and Co., copper-plate engravers and printers, and illuminated book-card makers, 24, Budge-row, Watling-street, were, together with their contents, destroyed by a fire which, from some cause unknown, broke out in a portion of the building.

The *State Gazette* of Wurtemberg, of the 24th, publishes a telegraphic despatch received at Stuttgart, stating that on the morning of that day a violent earthquake was experienced at Erolzheim, near Biberach, which completely destroyed the church and several houses.

A few days ago the child of a labouring man at South Cerney, only eight months old, died in consequence of a small piece of nutshell about the size of a finger nail, which the infant put into its mouth, sticking in the left bronchial tube. The operation of tracheotomy had been previously performed without success.

The Royal Exchange of Dublin, a beautiful structure, once the scene of active mercantile business, has been now converted into the Assembly House, or place of meeting for the Corporation, and was recently opened for that purpose for the first time.

Dr. Erb, professor of astronomy in the University of Heidelberg, has obtained a grant of ground from the corporation of Bamberg, in Bavaria, on which he will proceed to erect a high tower to contain an electric clock, time-ball, and other apparatus, by which the clocks of all the railroads in Germany will be regulated.

The shell-fish season, which is now drawing to a close, has been rather an unfavourable one, as far as the Hampshire trade is concerned. Great numbers of crabs, lobsters, and craw fish, on their way to Hamble, in Hants, died on board the vessels that were conveying them, owing to the heat and stagnancy of the water on board.

It is estimated that four millions of roses are annually sold in the Parisian markets, independently of what are furnished for official and private fêtes.

The last representative of a name celebrated in the annals of 1793, M. Isidore Justin de Robespierre, died in June last at Santiago de Chili, where he had been established nearly sixty years.

A few days since, Mr. Roper, of the George Hotel, Ross, Herefordshire, discovered a mouse in his cellar, under the following novel circumstances. The little depredator in question had been gnawing through the cork string of some bottled perry, when the cork must instantly have blown out, hurrying the mouse to a considerable distance, and producing immediate death.

Thirty-seven bales of Australian cashmere wool were landed last week at the Southampton Docks, from Havre.

The King of Bohemia had half-a-score splendid horses and a sound foal—all of coaching breed—shipped a few evenings ago from the Paragon stables, and despatched in the *Victoria* steam-ship, from Hull via Hamburg. They were selected in Yorkshire and neighbouring counties, by the Comte Alexandre Jernisson Walworth, master of the horse to his Majesty.

Last week a man, who gave the name of John Murphy, supposed to be an American, underwent an examination at one of the police offices in Dublin, and was remanded on a charge of procuring to be forged bank notes of the State Bank at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, U.S.

The Cork Exhibition is to be kept open till the 11th of September, when it finally closes.

Thirty-six Irish members have sent in their adhesion to the tenant-right conference, to be held in Dublin on the 8th of next month, with a promise to attend the same.

Among the robberies reported last week in Liverpool was the theft of a parish coffin, worth 2s., which is supposed to have been stolen for firewood.

On Saturday night last, a train which had come to a stand still in the Blackheath Tunnel, on the North Kent Railway (in consequence of the engine being insufficiently supplied with proper fuel), was run into by a pilot engine, and the passengers much shaken and bruised.

A milliner, twenty-two years of age, deliberately committed suicide, a short time ago, by throwing herself into the Niagara river, just above the Cataract. Her body was ultimately secured by a sturgeon spear, and brought to shore.

On Monday evening, the veteran aeronaut, Green, ascended from Vauxhall Gardens, accompanied by a military band, which played some beautiful music as the machine ascended into the upper regions of the air.

Labourers for harvest work are now receiving 3s. a day in many parts of Ireland, so scarce is the number of hands to be employed.

John Oliver Hanson, Esq., is the gentleman recommended by the Court of Directors of the Bank of England to fill the vacancy in the direction occasioned by the decease of Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart.

According to a return in the *Montreal Gazette*, the total number of houses burnt in the city of Montreal on the 8th and 9th of July was 1103; of families deprived of their habitations, 2836; of the assessed value of the property destroyed, £20,449; of the estimated value of such property, £340,816.

While John Bentley, a mason, was on Tuesday evening working in the area of 21, Russell-square, a jack plane fell from a carpenter's hand upon his head, fracturing his skull and inflicting such injuries that he is now lying in the University College Hospital, without hopes of his recovery.

Mr. Saunders, landlord of the Leopard, Graymore-street, Bristol, during a recent visit to London, purchased for a few shillings, at a broker's shop, an old painting of "Diana and her Nymphs," which the most experienced connoisseurs pronounce to be one of Van Dyke's best productions, and as such worth several thousand pounds sterling.

On the 6th ult. a fire broke out in the Austrian village of Metzlen, near Steimamanger, which destroyed 117 houses and the church.

On Sunday, as Mr. Lemon Marcus, aged fifty-two, an extensive merchant, was ascending Haverstock Hill, accompanied by his son and daughter, he became suddenly faint, and was conveyed to the Railway Station at Hampstead, where he swooned away and died in a few minutes. The cause of death was ossification of the heart.

Susanna Tolls, wife of a vendor of fish in the Whitechapel-road, commonly called "Mackerel Bill," was choked by a piece of cooked beefsteak, weighing three-quarters of an ounce, which, being only half masticated, stuck in her throat and occasioned suffocation. The poor woman was ravenously hungry at the time she endeavoured to swallow the meat.

The French papers on Wednesday (last week) mention the arrest by the police of an employee of the Northern Railway, for having committed extensive frauds, amounting, it is calculated, to upwards of 100,000fr., on the administration of indirect taxes. This man was specially charged to superintend the forwarding of spirits to foreign countries.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**STUDENT.**—Problems wherein the mate is to be effected in two moves cannot be made very difficult. The following are as good as any of the kind we know:—White: K at Kt 6th. Q at K 4th. R at K 5th and Q R sq. Black: K at Q R sq. R at Q Kt sq. and Q R 2d. P at Q Kt 2d. White to mate in two moves. This is by the anonymous composer of *Life*.—The next is by Paul Lequin. White: K at K B 4th. Q at Q B 3d. Kt at Q B 4th. Black: K at Q 5th. White to mate in two moves.—The third by Mr. Brode. White: K at K B 2d. Q at K B 5th. R at K B sq. and Kt at K B 6th. Black: K at Q 5th. P at Q B 3d. White to play and mate in two moves.

**B. W. F.**—The last can be easily solved in two moves, by—1. B to Q Kt 5th; 2. B or Q mates. **G. M.**—The Problem is "correct, but very easy." 2. R A M 3f is an Englishman. We quite agree with you, that as a composer of Chess problems, he bids fair to become *nullus in salutis*.

**A. A. Manchester.**—Your solution of the celebrated "Indian Problem," on the wrapper of the *Chess-Payee Chronicle*, is right. **R. D. M.**—Your letter, with solutions of the problems which appeared a month ago, has only just reached us. As you must since have seen our solutions, it is needless to say they are correct.

**ORIENT.**—The Hindu origin of Chess is not so indisputable as you appear to think. See the learned and exceedingly interesting paper recently published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, by Nathaniel Bland, Esq., entitled "Hindu Chess, illustrated from Oriental sources," especially in reference to the Great Chess, improperly ascribed to Timur; and in *Vladimir's* of the Persian origin of the game, and the claims of the Hindus.

**J. E. R. of Murgard.**—Can it now be solved by 1. Kt to Q B 6th, in four moves? **CAUTION.**—We will give our opinion on your solutions in our next. It reached us too late for examination this week. **SOLUTIONS OF THE PUZZLE, No. 417, by A. Z. Omega; Stevens, Judy, are correct.** **SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 448, by Ardens, Philip, Hodger, Stevens, C. B. Andrew, J. M. of Edinburgh; Judy, are correct.** **SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS** by Davron, Alpha, L. S. D. M. P. Rev J. T. E. v. H. S. Judy, are correct; all others are wrong.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 447.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K R 5th	Q Kt takes Kt	3. Q to K Kt 5th (ch) R takes Q	
2. Q to K 8th	K Kt to Q 2d	4. P to Q 4th—Mate	

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 448.

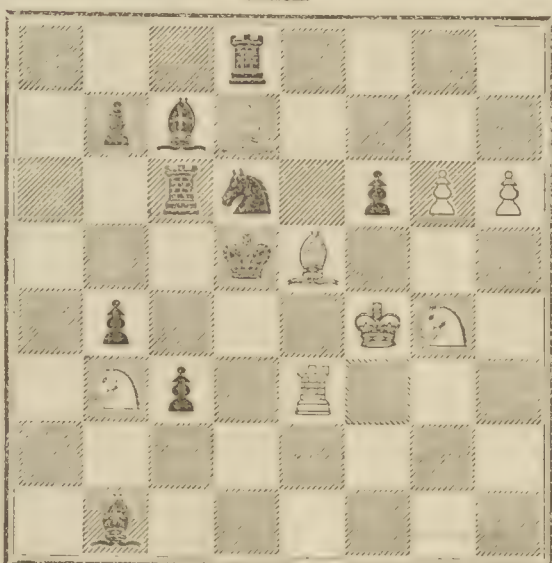
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt takes R (ch)	R takes Kt	4. P takes Kt (ch) K takes P	
2. Q to K Kt 5th	R to K 4th (ch) (a)	5. Q takes R—Mate	
3. K to B 6th	Kt to K 5th (ch)		

(a) Black may play instead 2. Q to Q B sq. or 2. P to Q B 4th, but the mate is equally forced in the same number of moves.

## PROBLEM No. 449.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White, playing first, is to mate in six moves.

## CHESS IN RUSSIA.

Brilliant little "Allgaier" between the elder Prince Orlovskoff and Mr. BINN, of Moscow.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

WHITE (The Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (The Prince O.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. B to K 2d	Kt to K Kt 3d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. B takes K Kt P (b)	Kt takes Q B
3. Kt to K B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	12. Castles	Q takes K R P
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	13. R takes Kt (ch)	K to Kt 2d
5. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to Q 4th	14. Q to K B 3d (c)	Q to K 8th (ch)
6. P to Q 4th	P to K R 3d	15. K to R 2d	Q to K 5th (ch)
7. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	16. B to K R 3d	Q to K 2d
8. Q B takes P	Q B to K 3d	17. R to K B 6th (d)	
9. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 2d (a)		And Black abandoned the game.

(a) Black has a piece more than his adversary; but his position is not an enviable one, on account of his chief men being so locked up.  
(b) Well played, as, indeed, are all the subsequent moves of this dashing assault.  
(c) All this is in the best style.  
(d) A coup de maître. If poor Black take the Bishop, the Queen gives check at K Kt 3d; so the best course was to resign what no skill could save.

## CHESS IN VIENNA.

Well-played partie in the Match won by Mr. Löwenthal of Mr. Hampe.

(The Q's Kt's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes P	Kt takes B (ch)
2. K to Q B 3d (a)	B to K B 3d (b)	17. P takes Kt	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	18. P to K B 3d	R to K Kt 2d
4. P to Q 3d	P to Q 3d	19. P to Q 4th	B to Q Kt 3d
5. B to K Kt 5th	B to K 3d	20. P to K R 4th	P to Q R 4th
6. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt	21. K to R 2d (c)	Kt to K B 3d
7. B takes B	P to Q B 3d	22. K R to his sq	R to K R 2d (ch)
8. B to K B 3d	Q Kt to Q 2d	23. K to Kt 4th	K takes R (ch)
9. Kt to K Kt 3d	Castles	24. K takes K	Kt takes K P
10. Castles	P to K R 2d	25. Q to K sq	Q to K B 4th
11. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 4th (c)	26. P to K Kt 4th	P to K R 2d (ch)
12. B to K R 3d	Q to K 2d	27. K to Kt sq	P takes Q P
13. K to R sq	K to R sq	28. Kt takes Q P	P to Q B 4th
14. P to K R 4th	Q to K Kt 4th	29. P takes K B P	P takes Kt
15. P to K R 2d (d)	K R to K Kt sq	30. Q takes Kt	P to Q 6th (ch)

And White mates next move.

(a) For information regarding this unusual opening the reader may consult Jaenisch. "Allgaier Nouvelle," p. 69, and *Billgauer's* "Handbuch," p. 216 (1852).  
(b) This is considered the best reply, but the second player may safely move his K B to Q B 4th; or, if he wish a lively game, adopt the counter-gambit, 2. P to K B 4th.  
(c) We rarely like the advance of this Pawn so early in the game.  
(d) At first sight it appears as if Black could now sacrifice his Kt, and get a winning attack, but on carefully looking through the variation, the student will find White can escape. For suppose—  
BLACK. 15. Kt takes K Kt P. WHITE. Kt takes H (ch).  
16. P takes B. P takes Kt.  
And we cannot see how Black, owing to the peculiar situation of his King, can ever maintain the attack.  
(e) This appears to us utterly useless, and worse.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 759.—By E. B. C., of Princeton.  
White: K at K B sq. Q at K Kt 2d, R at K 3d, Kt's at K B 4th, and Q's 6th.  
Black: K at Q 5th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 760.—By E. M. H., of Hull.  
White: K at K B sq. R at K Kt 5th, B at Q R 8th, Kt at Q 6th; P's at K B 3d and 4th, Q B 3d, and Q Kt 4th.  
Black: K at K R 8th, Q at Q B 3d; P's at K R 7th, K Kt 3d, K B 4th, Q B 2d and 5th, and Q Kt 3d.  
White to play, and mate in four moves.

During the past week Mr. John Pengelly, master of a sea-boat belonging to the Port Winkle Pichard Fishery Company, assisted by an active crew, succeeded in taking the enormous quantity of 420 horseheads of pichards in one shoal. This is the largest taking known for the last forty years.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

## THE EARL OF FALMOUTH.

GEORGE HENRY BOSCAWEN, second Earl of Falmouth, Viscount Falmouth, and Baron of Boscaawen-Lose, in the county of Cornwall, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, High Steward of Wallingford, was only son of Edward, the first Earl, and fourth Viscount, and was born on the 8th July 1811. He was educated at Eton, and graduated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first-class in classics in 1832. Prior to succeeding to his father, he was for a short time a member of the House of Commons, having been returned for the eastern division of the county of Cornwall, in July, 1841; but his father dying in December, the same year, he inherited the Earldom and other family honours. George, second Earl of Falmouth, was a man of acknowledged taste, a lover of the fine arts, and a distinguished amateur musician. He died on the 26th ult., after a short but painful illness, at his residence, in St. James's-square. His premature demise has caused general regret. His Earldom becomes extinct by his death, but he is succeeded in his Viscountcy and Barony by his first cousin, Evelyn, eldest son of the late Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscaawen, Prebendary of Canterbury, as sixth Viscount. This nobleman was born the 8th March, 1819, and married in 1845, Mary Frances Elizabeth, present Baroness Le Despencer, and has issue.

## ARCHDEACON BRYMER.

THE Ven. Archdeacon Brymer died on the 19th ult. at Charlton Mackrell, at the age of fifty-five. The formation of the diocesan societies, about sixteen years ago, first brought this distinguished and amiable clergyman into public notice, when he gave to those societies the benefit of his great energy and influence. He had, however, been previously known as a staunch and wealthy supporter of Church institutions. The Archdeaconry of Bath was bestowed upon him by the Right Rev. Dr. Law, the late Bishop of the diocese, on the resignation of Dr. Moyses. About the same time Mr. Brymer was presented by the Dean and Chapter to a Canonry in Wells Cathedral.

On the Bishop of Salisbury being appointed to perform the duties of the diocese of Bath, in consequence of the illness of Dr. Law, the late diocesan, Archdeacon Brymer undertook the responsible office of superintending general affairs as the "Spiritual Person" under the Bishop. Possessed of a large fortune, Archdeacon Brymer was a liberal contributor, not only to the diocesan societies and local institutions, but his name was often to be found in London charitable lists for more extended objects. His private benevolence was also very great.

The funeral of the deceased Archdeacon took place on the 25th ultimo, at Charlton Mackrell. The church bells of the city of Bath tolled mournfully during the morning, and many of the shops were partially closed.

## MAJOR HUGH MONTGOMERY.

MAJOR HUGH MONTGOMERY, of the Madras Horse Artillery—a praiseworthy and able officer—held the appointment of one of the Commissioners for the affairs of Mysore. On the breaking out of the war in Burmah, he volunteered to join the army there; and he commanded a wing of the artillery at the siege of Rangoon. He was suddenly attacked with fever, and went to Calcutta, where, on the 4th of June, he died; thus closing prematurely a career which promised to be as honourable to himself as beneficial to his country. Major Montgomery was born on March 13, 1809. He was the third son of the late Sir Henry Cunningham Montgomery, Bart., of the Hall, in the county of Donegal, and brother to Sir Henry Cunningham Montgomery, the present Baronet, Secretary to the Government of Madras. The officers of the Madras Artillery have adopted measures for erecting a testimonial of respect to the late Major Montgomery, as well as to the recently deceased Major Oakes, whom they deplore as two of the ablest soldiers of their corps.

## M. DE WAECHTER.

M. DE WAECHTER, the senior portrait painter of Germany, a member of the Royal Institution of Stuttgart, has just died in that place, aged 80. He was originally a pupil of the French painter David, and afterwards studied at Rome. He resided for many years at Vienna, where he was distinguished as an historical painter. When he finally came to pass the decline of his life at Stuttgart, Frederick I. made him Conservator of the Royal Cabinet of Engravings, and Professor at the Beaux-Arts, which appointments he retained till his demise.

## WILLS.

The will of the late Right Hon. William Edwardes, Baron Kensington, in the peerage of Ireland, late residing at Kensington-crescent, who died on the 10th ult., has just been proved in London; it was made in May last, by which he subjects the manner of Kensington, and his estates in the several counties of Middlesex, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Radnor, and in the city of London or elsewhere, with the payment of the legacies and annuities, which are chiefly among his own family and kindred, £500 to his executor, and £100 a year to an old servant.

The will of the late Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., of Upton, Essex, has been proved by his son, Sir John Henry Pelly, Bart., the sole executor, the personality having been valued at £30,000. The will bears date 20th January, 1846, devising the estates in Norway amongst his seven younger sons, charged with £1000 a year for his lady, and a life interest in all other estates, real and personal, the present Baronet being left residuary legatee.

Recent accounts from California state that there has been great mortality on board the steam ships *S. S. Lewis* and *Independence*, on their passages from the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, fourteen persons having died in the former, and twelve in the latter vessel. Their deaths were attributed to the disease induced by a three weeks' stay at San Juan del Sud, and in consequence of being left without shelter of any kind during the rainy season. Of the passengers by the *Northern Light*, from New York, thirty-four had died—twenty from exposure at San Juan del Sud, and fourteen on the passage thence to San Francisco.

About four o'clock on Friday afternoon (yesterday), a man was observed stepping out of the parlor window of the residence of Mr. Dolan, No. 15, the Grove, Kentish Town, having a box under his arm, which he coolly opened, and, having put the contents into his pocket, threw the box away. After he had made a precipitate retreat, it was discovered that he had stolen a quantity of plate, consisting of silver table forks, spoons, &c. The cook and housemaid were the only persons in the house at the time.

Last Sunday morning, as Mr. John Pollard, of Leighton-terrace, in Lincashire, was strolling on the shore of Blackpool, he was surprised to meet with a strange fish, which had been left on the beach by the tide receding from it. He went towards it, when it made an attempt to fly at him. He then called to some persons near him for assistance, and soon afterwards captured the monster. It was found to be a flying fish, with four wings and two feet, and measured 54 inches in length and 27 inches in breadth. Mr. Duke, of the *New Inn*, intends to have it preserved.

A singular capture was a few days ago effected by Mr. William Sproat, of Ambleside, in Lake Windermere. On the previous evening he had set a night-line in the lake, for the purpose of catching pike, and on going early in the morning to bag his slimy game, he was not a little astonished to find a fine corbion, or scart, fast to one of the hooks, it having dived down in ten feet of water, and swallowed one of the small fish with which the hook was baited. The bird is now stuffed, and exhibited at the Salutation Inn, Ambleside, with the mode of its curious capture appended.

The St. Helena papers which have lately come to hand mention that the arrival at that island of the first mail screw steamer, called the *Australian*, with two hundred passengers for the antipodean El Dorado, had caused great excitement at St. Helena, and numbers of persons were preparing to emigrate. It appears that labour is scarce in the island, and the operatives are badly off.

FOREIGNERS IN CALIFORNIA.—By the latest advices (July 16) from California, we learn that a party of foreigners, principally Mexicans, who had been settled for some time at a place called Mariposa, and had found good diggings, had been expelled by a body of Americans, who denied the right of the foreigners to work them. The foreigners, to the number of 300 or 400, and headed by a few Frenchmen, resolved upon defending their claims, but an opposing force of 200 armed Americans having collected, they deemed it prudent to retire, leaving their claims and property in possession of the Americans. Shortly after they had retired a meeting was held by the Americans, at which it was resolved to expel all foreigners from the district; and the resolution was immediately carried into effect. One of the expelled, a Mexican, who had been working a claim for five months, and had erected machinery at a cost of 1300 dollars, had to abandon all to save his life.





MARBLE STATUE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

## MARBLE STATUE OF PRINCE ALBERT.

THIS beautiful work of art is from the studio of Wolf, at Rome, and it is a companion statue to that of the Queen, sculptured by Gibson, also at Rome.

In classic character and delicacy of chiselling this Statue is worthy of its rank as a companion to Gibson's famous work; and, like it, it is slightly touched with delicate lines of colour on the edges of the drapery, and on the sandals. The shield bears on its centre St. George and the Dragon; and near the outer border, are dolphins. The lambrequins bear the devices of the three kingdoms, and on the centre one are the armorial bearings of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The whole figure is most exquisitely finished, and does infinite credit to the artistic knowledge and skill of its sculptor.

## PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

THE *modistes* of Paris appear to have been much disappointed with the



MORNING DRESS.

Bal de la Halle. Hopes were entertained that brilliant toilets would be worn by the *dames de la halle*—that there would be a display of curious and rich costumes; but the dresses were almost invariably in bad taste, and the *dames de la halle* of the Opéra Comique are described as preferable to those in real life. Little novelty has, therefore, been produced. Summer dress is irretrievably fixed; and autumn has not yet revealed any fresh feature. However, the closing season has brought in the Talma mantelets, with hoods. During the daytime the heat still allows light and airy dress to be worn; but the evenings are chilly, when this hooded mantelet is thrown over the shoulders. It is made of Scotch cashmere, and lined; it is cut round, rather full; and does not reach much beyond the waist. The hood should not reach below the edge of the mantelet; it is the same as the Talma mantelets of last winter, but rather shorter, made of lighter material, but quite as ample; it is trimmed with braid and velvet ribbons, or silk braid and embroidery.

We noticed, a few days ago, a charming ball-dress, quite new, and which may perhaps set the fashion for the approaching season. This dress was made of white taffeta silk, with five flounces, on which is placed a plaid ribbon with white ground, seven centimètres larger; the body (Louis XV.) is edged with a similar ribbon, with bows of which also it is trimmed down the middle, to the point of the body. All the flounces are edged with a white silk fringe, which leaves greater latitude in the choice of the ribbon for trimming the dress. Dresses are also worn of white taffeta silk, with flounces with falling heads, so as to make them large and small; they are also trimmed with slight fringe. The *casques* or bodies of white drilling (*piqué*) are also much in vogue: they are worn with Scotch popelin petticoats, with Valenciennes, taffeta silk, barège, and generally of light summer stuffs. This dress, with the Talma mantelet, of which we just spoke, makes a charming toilet for the season for visiting in the country.

Bonnets have undergone no change: vegetable straw, with blonde, net, and crape, are still worn.

## THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

MORNING DRESS.—Vegetable straw bonnet, trimmed with crape and a bunch of flowers. Taffeta mantelet, trimmed with lace; the top of the flounce is trimmed with small double frill à la vieille (olden fashion), like the sleeves; under-sleeves closed at the wrist. Dress, of plaid taffeta, trimmed with large stripes (*Albanaises*), with patterns; which is also repeated at the extremities of the sleeves, and down the front of the body.

EVENING DRESS.—Head-dress of lace and flowers, with long lappets falling on the shoulders. Dress, with body à la Louis XV., trimmed with lace similar to that of the cap, as also the under pagoda sleeves. The skirt is composed of two large flounces, sprinkled with small flowers: the edges of the two flounces and the sleeves are trimmed with a large variegated garland of lively-coloured flowers. Night-cap, with frilled bands of muslin, with knot trimmed with a small frilled flounce; as also the ribbon to fasten round the neck. Caps of lace trimmed with dark-coloured ribbon, violet, or blue, with long ends of ribbon of the same, falling very low, are also worn.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.—CAPS AND CAZENOU.

Canezon (jacket) of white Nansouk, with mock facings trimmed with small Malines lace, which runs round the waist, closed in front by a single row of fancy buttons of malachite, gold, or diamonds. Half pagoda sleeves, trimmed with three similar buttons, and edged with the same two edges as the body.

A monument to Titian was inaugurated at Venice on the 17th ult. The civic, ecclesiastical, and military authorities were present at the ceremony. The monument represents Titian surrounded by the Fine Arts; below are figures representing the 15th and 16th centuries. The basement is adorned with five bas-reliefs, representing as many celebrated paintings of the great artist. The monument is from the chisel of the brothers Zandomeneghi.

## FOUNTAIN AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THIS new Fountain has lately been placed in the beautiful garden-court of the Bank of England; and in its construction, the present active Governor of the establishment, Thomson Hankey, jun., Esq., has shown to the public a new principle which can be advantageously followed in all parts of London; for the column of water which is thrown from a single jet thirty feet high amongst the boughs of the two finest lime-trees in London, is part of an extensive system of water-works of great importance to the Bank. An Artesian well has been sunk 330 feet deep, 100 feet of which is in the chalk. This yields an unlimited supply of soft water, quite free from lime, and containing a mere trace of organic matter. The water from this well is pumped into tanks, at the top of the building, which contain 50,000 gallons, at any moment available at any part of the Bank in case of fire, besides being applicable for the general wants of this large establishment. The Fountain is connected with these tanks;



FOUNTAIN AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

and the water after having been through it, is carried without any waste to the cisterns below the ground-floor of the building-court; consequently, the air is refreshed and cooled at no expense. In this matter, Mr. Hankey's fountain is of great assistance, as it shows that the New River being ninety feet above most parts of London, might throw jets of water from fifty to sixty feet high in fountains placed in different parts of London, and then be used for the supply of cisterns in lower situations. In this way a noble fountain might be placed before St. Paul's, and work perpetually without cost, and the influence which water has in cooling the air, and supplying a proper amount of moisture, cannot, in such a metropolis as London, be too highly valued.

The Fountain is placed on the site of the churchyard of St. Christopher-le-Stock. The last funeral which took place here was that of Jenkins, a Bank clerk, who was 7½ feet in height, and his outer coffin was 8 feet in length: he was permitted to be buried within the walls of the Bank to prevent the possibility of disinterment, on account of his unusual height.

The water is raised to the tanks in the roof by the steam-engine, which is also employed in the printing of the Bank notes and other papers of the establishment.

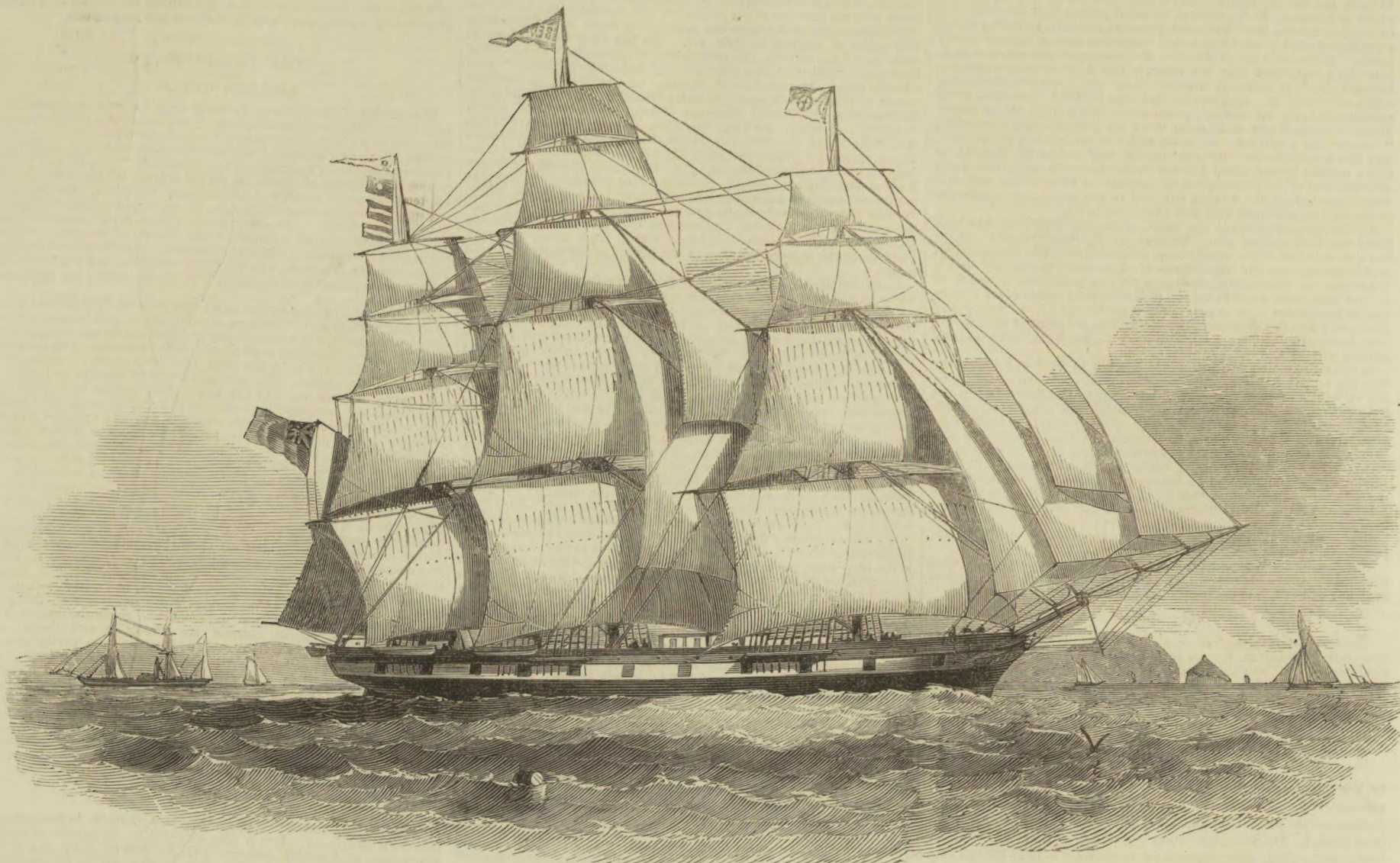
## TROWBRIDGE GRAND HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

THE third festival of the Trowbridge Horticultural and Floral Society took place on Wednesday, the 25th ult., in a large field contiguous to the railway station, commanding a pleasing view of the new church, and close to the station of the Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth Railway. The doors were opened at two o'clock, when a large number of aristocratic visitors, from Wiltshire and the adjacent counties, honoured the Society by their presence. Foremost among the company were Water Long, Esq., M.P.; T. H. S. Sotherton, Esq., M.P.; James Wilson, Esq., M.P., and family; H. G. G. Ludlow, Esq., and party; Colonel Phipps, Captain Palairot, Captain Winter, Captain Meredith, John Davis, Esq., and



EVENING DRESS.





THE NEW AUSTRALIAN EMIGRANT PACKET-SHIP "BEN NEVIS."

family; John Ravenhill, Esq., Miss Waldron, and party; W. Stancomb, Esq., and party; J. Sinkin, Esq., and party; H. M. Blair, Esq., and party; W. B. Whitmarsh, Esq., the Vice-Presidents, and the Managing Committee. At half-past three, the doors were opened at the second scale of charges, when about two thousand persons, including large numbers from Warminster, Westbury, Bradford, Chippenham, and the neighbourhood, entered the grounds. At five o'clock, the admission fee was reduced to the minimum, when upwards of three thousand of the industrious classes were admitted.

The appearance of the ground was very striking. The entrance gate was surmounted by a triumphal arch composed of evergreens, and surmounted by the Royal initials; flags and banners were effectively disposed in various parts of the grounds.

The flowers and plants occupied five tents, which, with others appropriated for refreshments, were dispersed throughout the ground with picturesque effect. Two brass bands were engaged, one of them formed by the sax-horns of the Shapcott family, the other composed of the Trowbridge musical corps; both of them materially contributed to the joyousness of the scene. In the evening the friends of the society dined together, and the proceedings of the day concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks.

The high patronage which this Society enjoys (says the *Bath Chronicle*), the value of the prizes which it offers, and the spirit with which they are thrown open to the competition of all England, has given a foremost

place to its exhibitions; and the above meeting was distinguished not less by the extent of the contributions than by the number of the company which it attracted.

In point of excellence the Show was equal to anything of the kind yet witnessed in the west of England. We are compelled, by want of space, to omit the list of prizes.

Amateur and professional culture was not placed in competition. Had such been the case, the former would have borne away the prizes, many of their flowers (some specimens of heath especially, which obtained the first prize), being of remarkable beauty.

#### EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.—THE "BEN NEVIS" PACKET-SHIP.

A distinguished *litterateur* of the last century, voyaging by one of the passenger ships of that day, characterised it in the bitterness of his discontent as a "dungeon"—with this disadvantage, that you could not possibly get out of it. The wonderful developments of science, in their application to the purposes of social life, are nowhere more visible than in the progress of marine architecture, and in the accommodation now afforded to these whose business or pleasure leads them "to go down to

the sea in ships." There is as much difference between a packet-ship of the present time and its counterpart of twenty years ago, as between an elegant modern villa and the rude hut of a peasant. The object seems to have been, by added accommodation, and the perfecting of every arrangement, almost to make passengers forget that they are on ship-board, for it is certain that they may now sail to the Antipodes without missing one of the essential comforts of home.

We have been led into these remarks by the inspection of a noble vessel now lying in the Salthouse Dock at Liverpool, fitted out for the Australian passenger trade. She is called the *Ben Nevis*, and will form one of the White Star line of packets, con-signed to Messrs. Pilkington and Wilson, of Liverpool. The *Ben Nevis* is of 1420 tons register, and 3000 tons burden, and has capacity for carrying 650 passengers; but the number, we understand, will be restricted to a much less amount, for the greater comfort of the passengers who may engage. She is 180 feet in length, with 38½ feet breadth of beam. Commanding as a frigate in appearance, the *Ben Nevis* is of very handsome model, and she sits upon the water with an ease and grace that afford the happiest augury as to her sailing qualities. Her figure-head is a Highlandman in full costume, and the vessel carries on her stern the Caledonian arms. Colonial built, the *Ben Nevis* is of immense strength, and nothing seems to have been omitted, either in her build or fittings for the safety and convenience of the passengers.

With the exception of a small house in the centre, the upper or spar



TROWBRIDGE HORTICULTURAL AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.



deck presents a beautifully clear run fore and aft, and is especially free from those obstructions at the side of a vessel which often interfere so much with a promenade. The length of the house on deck is 40 feet by 16 feet; and the first compartment of this which we enter is the cooking galley or caboose. Well protected by metal plating from the possibility of accident by fire, this apartment possesses capacity, according to the standard adopted by the Government emigration officers, to cook for 800 people. In the next compartment to the passengers' caboose, and separated by a bulk-head from the other, is the ship's cooking apparatus, through which, by doors and windows, there will always be circulating a fine current of air. And here we find some ingenious instances of the economy of space for stowage practised on board ship, for, in unconsidered corners of this small room there are pointed out a water-tank, "lockers" for bread, potatoes, coals, and the small stores of the crew, and also a stand for the "harness" cask of beef and pork. Next to the ship's caboose follow offices for the cooks, stewards, and other petty officers; and at the extreme end of the range is a "shop," or very convenient apartment for serving out food to the passengers, where the purser and his assistants have every accommodation.

Further on, and nearer to the stern, a beautiful little room has been fitted up with stained glass windows, as the ship's "hotel." At the stern on each side of the wheel-house, accommodation has been provided as a lounging-place and smoking-room. The vessel is supplied with a fire-engine and force-pump, situated in the fore-castle, with a length of leather hose which could be carried to the remotest corner of the ship in case of fire; leaden pipes in connexion with the pump run right round the vessel; and by this means the cisterns, &c., are supplied with water; three pipes rising to the spar-deck from her lower hold, filling the deck cisterns with a full day's supply.

In the main saloon the berths are paneled in gold and white. The floor has a Brussels carpet, and the settees and sofas are covered with silk velvet and rich tapestry; the *coup d'œil* being much heightened by the beautiful stained glass ventilator shafts, which run from the spar-deck even into the hold. In the after saloon, which is beautifully lighted by stern windows of unusual size, bath-rooms are fitted up, and in this locality the captain will fix his quarters. Owing to her great breadth of beam, the berths on board the *Ben Nevis* are as commodious as those of any ship afloat. The height between decks is about seven feet, and we have now only to notice what forms the chief peculiarity and excellence of the vessel—the perfection of her lighting and ventilation. The between-decks are cheerfully light and airy; and we understand that the Government Emigration Officer has expressed his very high approval of the vessel, especially in those respects.

The *Ben Nevis* will be commanded by Captain Herron, an experienced ship-master, under whose personal superintendence she has been fitted up. She will sail, it is understood, about the 10th of September.

The screw-steam squadron, consisting of the *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Robinson; *Dauntless*, 24, Captain Halstead; *Highflyer*, 21, Captain Matson; and *Encounter*, 14, Captain Gordon, arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday, from their cruise to the Mediterranean.

The ship *Albatross* has arrived in the Thames from Australia, with £60,000 in gold dust, 1060 tons of copper ore.

### LOSS OF THE "CENTAUR."

It is with extreme regret (says the *Bengal Hurkaru*) that we have to announce the total loss of the ship *Centaur*, of Calcutta, Captain W. T. Salmon, on the coast of Arabia, about one hundred and twenty miles from Muscat. The vessel was proceeding to the port named, and had made out the land, when, during a fog at midnight of the 13th and 14th of May, the current carried her on to a reef near Ras-el-Kubba. As she hung by the bows only she would probably have been got off; but the Arabs came on board in great numbers, compelled the crew to desert from their endeavours to extricate her, plundered the ship and all on board her, of course, and finally, it appears, set her on fire. Captain Salmon is a steady and intelligent young man, a careful navigator, and well acquainted with the coast, so that we feel assured no blame attaches to him.

The *Centaur* had a valuable cargo on board, including about 1600 chests of Indigo for Muscat, Buhire, and Busorah. We trust that the British Indian Government will not allow this outrage committed by the Bedouins to pass unnoticed. One or two of the war vessels of the Indian Navy might be very usefully employed in improving their views of the rights of property. If the Imaum of Muscat has no influence over them, he cannot object to his allies inflicting the chastisement which they deserve.

Captain Salmon, with his officers and crew, proceeded in the Imaum's ship *Artemise* towards the scene of the wreck, but the Arabian man-of-war made such little progress against strong head winds that the commander deemed it expedient to bear up and return to Muscat. While proceeding down the coast, information was received that the pirates had burnt the wrecked vessel, and this intelligence subsequently received official confirmation.

Captain Salmon has published an interesting narrative of the accident, and of the circumstances by which it was attended, wherein he minutely details the treachery of the Arabs, their threatening with daggers in their hands, and the seizure of the ship. "The vessel," says the narrative, "up to this time (about 9 A.M.) made no water, but they now took the sounding rod from the carpenter, and cut the line in pieces. They now set to work plundering in earnest, but before commencing, one whom they called Raschid stood upon the rail, and called out 'Allah Abar!' the rest all responded. The cry was taken up on the beach, and after being told by Raschid to begin, they went to work heartily. All the chests belonging to the lascars and passengers were broken up, and the contents thrown into the boats, and any one who secured a better prize than others, was set upon, and in his turn plundered. Daggers were drawn and several were wounded, and the deck in many places was dyed with blood. The deck plunder being disposed of, they now held another consultation, the purport of which was, whether to kill us at once or wait till night. Our better star prevailed, and we were left till evening, and in the mean time they would commence upon the cabin, which they had hitherto refrained from entering. I stood at the larboard door for a minute or two, trying to persuade them not to enter, as there was a woman (the wife of a Mahomedan priest, one of the passengers) and her children in one of the cabins, but it was of no avail. Down went doors and venetians, and in less than five minutes every side cabin was broken open. The poor woman had to run out half naked, the brutes having taken some of her clothes off. My cabin being locked, they knocked out a panel and entered. The chronometers were saved by being passed up through the quarter gallery window, by some of the lascars, and also the barometer; my drawers were nearly smashed to atoms, and all the chests broken open. My papers, letters, &c., were lying strewn about the deck. Money, sextant, quadrant, pistols, &c., all gone.

"The appearance of the ship was totally changed: brass rails gone, the front of the poop beaten in, the cabin deck covered with the stuffing of our beds and couches, which they had stripped to look for money. There were, I suppose, about 250 on board—perhaps more—yelling and shouting like madmen. Affairs were getting desperate; and three more large boats were bearing down upon us full of men; but I hoped that these might make a diversion in our favour, as we could hardly be worse off, and they could only do as they had promised—kill us. I therefore had a consultation with the chief mate, and we came to the conclusion that it was useless our staying on board to be killed, as by getting to Muscat we could perhaps obtain assistance, and in all probability save the ship and great part of the cargo. I therefore went to the head Sheikh, and begged him to allow us to leave with our long boat and cutter (the gig they stole early in the day) and to order his people not to molest us while we were at work. After a long palaver he consented, and we prepared to get our boat out, when a boat came alongside from the three boats before mentioned, and I offered the Naooda 100 dollars to take us to Muscat, where he was bound. The woman and children and some of the crew were put into the cutter and sent off to the bungalows, and returned and took some more men and some provisions. Chief and third mates went in the jolly boat, into which I managed to throw several books from the stern windows. At 1.30, having seen all out of the ship, I left in the cutter, with the syra, cassaub, and my servant, and went on board one of the bungalows.

On Saturday, May 15, anchored at Soor, and were visited by Syd bin Abdullah, Sheikh of Soor, and Hamood bin Ali, the Resident, sent here from the Court of the Imaum. They condoled with me in my misfortune, and requested me to tell them in what manner they could assist me. With many thanks for their kindness, I begged of them to go

(Continued on page 192.)

### SEASON OF 1852 AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THE sixth season was completed on Wednesday, the 1st of September, the theatre having been opened on Saturday, March 27th. It is now the moment to review the doings of the campaign, to compare the performances with the promises of the prospectus, and to pronounce whether the establishment has been true to the principle on which it was formed in 1847—that of progress in lyric art. No less than five new operas were promised, namely, the production of Rossini's "Count Ory," Donizetti's "Martiri," Weber's "Oberon," and Spohr's "Faust," and, *mirabile dictu*, a new work by M. Julien. In addition to the familiar names of Grisi and Viardot, Madame Castellani, Mademoiselle Zerr, Mademoiselle Bertrandi, Madame Cotti, Mdlle. Bellini, Mario, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Formès, Tagliafico, Rommi, Polonini, Stigelli, Mei, Soldi, Rache, Gregorio, and Marini, the *débuts* of Mdlle. Jullienne, Mdlle. Gazzaniga, Mdlle. Médori, Mdlle. Seguin, Signor Bartolini, from Belgium; Herr Ander, of Germany; M. Gueymard, of France; Signor Negrini and Signor Galvani, of Italy, were promised. Subsequent notices informed the astonished amateurs that the services of Mdlle. Wagner were exclusively engaged for the Royal Italian Opera, although her name was in Mr. Lumley's prospectus; that Mdlle. Bosio, from the Havannah, had been secured; and that Signor Dalle Aste, a German basso, had been equally inscribed in the list of the Royal Italian Opera troupe.

To the initiated in opera matters, it was obvious from the array of new works and of new artists, that the working out of the scheme would be impracticable. When it is urged that the subscribers can have no reason to complain of hearing so many new singers, a fallacy is involved, as the effect of the excess is to prevent the hearing of the best artists in their best parts. Between the pledges in the prospectus and their fulfilment there exists a very large balance against the management. Mdlle. Gazzaniga, Madame Médori, and Madame Viardot have not been heard. Mdlle. Wagner and Signor Dalle Aste, although their names have been actually in the bills, have not been behind the foot-lights; the reason of the non-appearance of the Hanoverian *prima donna* is to be found in our law reports; the vanishing of the German basso, has ever remained a mystery, like the non-coming of Gazzaniga. Madame Médori has been reserved for the ensuing season. Singularly unfortunate have been the new singers. The four new tenors, Ander, Galvani, Gueymard, and Negrini, have all been failures: although Gueymard is unquestionably no ordinary artist. But the "Juive" did not draw, and the French tenor was the victim of Halevy's unpopularity.

We dissent entirely from the verdict of our amateur audiences as regards this masterly production, and we are vexed to find that London is the only European capital that has not accepted "La Juive;" at the same time, we are convinced that no "forcing system," as was resorted to with "Pietro il Grande," will make the paying public support what it dislikes and repudiates. The "Martiri" made the reputation of Madame Jullienne and increased the fame of Tamberlik, but the opera was a financial failure; and "Faust," the production of which has been the only really honourable achievement of the direction this year, as regards novelties, although sustained by the presence of its unquestionably gifted composer, failed to attract houses. *Beaucoup de bruit, point de fruit*, was the result of the "Pietro il Grande." This has been the capital offence of the directors. The Royal Italian Opera, whatever may have been the private motives of the originators, was brought before the public as an art question; it must stand or fall by its banner; its existence would be as much an imposition as an injustice, if the theatre were not the focus of high art. It has overcome the most startling difficulties on the strength of this principle, although its creation was declared to be the dream of a madman, so insurmountable were considered to be the impediments. To introduce, therefore, a new opera, by a composer, whose reputation was only acquired by dance-music, at promenade concerts and public gardens, was to tell the musical public that success was not to be looked for from creative genius, but from monstrous achievements in spectacle, and eccentric vocal and instrumental effects. The independent amateurs at once resented this insult to their understandings; and if "Pietro il Grande" has been kept in the bills after excisions of the first night, it is a patent fact that it has been so maintained for considerations totally irrespective of art and of public opinion.

There have been twenty-one operas performed this season. We subjoin the titles and the names of the composers, with the number of times each work has been given:—

	DONIZETTI.	Times.		ROSSINI.	Times.
"Maria di Rohan"	2		"William Tell"	4	
"Martiri"	5		"Il Barbiere"	1	
"Lucrezia Borgia"	5		"Otello"	1	
"Elixir d'Amore"	2			BELLINI.	
"Anna Bolena"	1		"Sonnambula"	1	
"Lucia"	1		"Norma"	2	
	VERDI.		"Puritani"	5	
"Ernani"	1			JULLIEN.	
"Faust"	SPORR.		"Pietro il Grande"	4	
"La Juive"	HALEVY.			MOZART.	
			"Il Flauto Magico"	3	
			"Don Giovanni"	1	
				METZGER.	
				Times.	
			"Les Huguenots"	11	
			"Robert le Diable"	3	
			"Le Prophète"	9	

The works marked thus \* were novelties. As regards the selections from operas we find that the third and fourth acts of "I Martiri" were given five times, and the fourth act once; the second and third acts of "William Tell" once, the first act of "Norma" twice, the first and second acts of "Roberto" twice, the first act of "Il Barbiere" once, and the prologue from "Lucrezia" once. There have been 68 representations, of which 46 were subscription nights, which were completed last Saturday; 19 extra Thursdays, and three at reduced prices—last Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. There were two morning concerts, May 21st and June 2d (Mrs. Anderson). Of the 68 performances, it will be seen that the works of Meyerbeer occupy the lion's share in the return, his name being more than one-third of the nights in the bills. And there can be no doubt that this proportion would have been infinitely larger but for the uncertainty of Mario's voice, and the non-appearance of Madame Viardot, whose absence from the cast of the "Prophète" was a serious drawback. The precarious condition of Mario's organ had a curious effect in restoring the popularity of the operas of the modern Italian school. The musical public, with that rapid perception which now distinguishes its patronage, found that the famed tenor and the glorious *prima donna* were much more to be relied upon in the "Puritani" and in the "Lucrezia" than in the "Huguenots" and "Prophète," and hence the very large receipts which attended the revivals of the masterpieces of Bellini and Donizetti. Ronconi's histrionic genius in the "Lucrezia" also materially aided its attraction. This prince of baritones has attained the highest popularity this season by his loyal and artistic feeling.

The new contralto has been quite inadequate for the duties. A presentable *seconda donna* has been another serious deficiency. Madame Jullienne is a highly useful acquisition. Mario's return, has been of essential value to divide and relieve the basso parts with Formès. Mdlle. Anna Zerr's engagement, and that of Madame Bosio, were managerial mistakes whilst Madame Castellani is on the establishment. The only advantage accruing from Mdlle. Zerr was that she had the high F for the *Queen of Night*. Grisi and Mario have maintained their supremacy in popular esteem, although the voice and execution of both artists have not been up to the mark this season. In every point of view, the *Fides* of Grisi is to be regretted. Tamberlik's lasting powers point him out as the legitimate hero of Meyerbeer's operas; sooner or later the public must hear him in *Raoul*, and in *Jean de Leyden*, as well as in *Roberto*; in *Arnoldo* and *Eleazar*, as well as in *Polyxene* and *Otello*; when that epoch arises, let the public be prepared for sensations more thrilling than even those they have yet experienced from this truly great tenor.

Piatti and Bottesini were a *l'adieu* to Costa's noble band this season. The artistic zeal and intelligence of the musical director have insured the continuance of those magnificent performances, which have deservedly won for the Royal Italian Opera its great name.

We have generally indicated that the medium between profuse expenditure and effective outlay has not been observed this year, and that the directors, consequently, flinching on the side of surfeit, have made the subscribers the sufferers; we have stigmatised the folly of risking the high character of the establishment by entering into contests as absurd as they were unequalled; and we have warned the directors of the peril they encounter of drawing down ridicule, and something worse, on their proceedings, by producing works of musical acrobats, whose grotesque gyrations should be confined to their own peculiar localities. Truth must be the basis of art-discussion; and it is because we know that we speak the sentiments of the great majority of the influential subscribers of the Royal Italian Opera, and because we believe that we are faithful echoes of public opinion, we frankly point out the errors and mistakes of the present season. On the other hand, let us cheerfully pay a tribute

to the liberality of the management in the exquisite *mise en scène* of each work; let us acknowledge with pleasure the admirable administrative arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the visitors; and, finally, let us rather strive to dwell on the glories of many gorgeous representations of masterpieces, than to recollect exhibitions and shortcomings which proved how soon a world-wide distinction may be compromised by a policy not sincerely based on art-progress.

### THE THEATRES, &c.

#### SADLER'S WELLS.

The opening of this house on Saturday may be said appropriately to have inaugurated the dramatic season. Advantages have been taken of the recess to re-paint, re-paper, re-gild, and re-dress the interior of the theatre, which now presents a very cheerful and attractive appearance. The play selected for the occasion was Macklin's "Man of the World," in which Mr. Phelps sustained his favourite part of *Sir Pertinax* with his usual power and breadth of delineation and of colour. On Monday he ventured on the character of *Hotspur*, Mr. Barrett enacting *Falstaff* with considerable unction. The entire tragedy was finely interpreted, and with such well-regulated attention to the fitness of the parts with the performers, as to make it difficult to select any one for special commendation. To Mr. Robinson, who played *Prince Hal*, a word, however, is due. A more pleasing representative of the character we have never witnessed.

On Wednesday, a play seldom acted was revived, Shakspeare's "All's Well that Ends Well." The mere announcement was calculated to excite great curiosity. It is one of those peevish adventures which, on this stage, have furnished the most remarkable successes. There are more than one difficulty, too, in the plot; but these appertain rather to the story than the treatment. The ruder accents of the tale are judiciously kept in the background; and the slight indelicacies in dialogue have been judiciously and skillfully weeded by time management. The general style of the drama is calm and dignified poetry; and this was well observed by the actors, who contented themselves with a smooth and even delivery, which enabled the meaning to reach the mind of the auditor without misinterpretation. The natural interest of the play thus rose scene by scene, and exercised a quiet influence which was perfectly delightful. Notwithstanding its obvious crudities, "All's Well that Ends Well," as acted at this theatre, is one of the most pleasing of plays, and will have a decided run. The heroine was most pleasingly sustained by Miss Cooper, who gave to the soliloquies of *Helena* a careful elocution, and was throughout elegant in her attitudes. There was nothing in the part to strain a her power, and these, within their due limits, are capable of charming expression. Mrs. Ternan, also, as the *Countess*, came well off, and spoke and acted with proper dignity. But the feature of the evening was the *Parolles* of Mr. Phelps, whose nervous temperament well expressed the comic uneasiness of the whose tongue outruns his thoughts and deeds, even braggart, whose tongue outruns his thoughts and deeds, even sometimes its words, which it has to borrow from others' mouths. The continual propelling of his arms was as curious as it was artistic and provocative of mirth. In the affair of the drum he was admirable; and, in the scene of the exposure, acted with an aptitude which realised the situation most thoroughly. The success of this experiment will, no doubt, give rise to amended criticism on this play, the elements of which have been much mistaken. It only remains to add that the performance was illustrated by some very picturesque scenery, and that the *mise en scène* was in excellent taste. The revival is altogether highly creditable to the management.

#### OLYMPIC.

"The Master-Passion" is the name of a comedy, in two acts, produced on Wednesday. It is a play devoted to the passion of love; in the persons of *Randolph Buscayne* (Mr. W. Farnan, jun.), and *Mildred Anstead* (Mrs. W. Lacy), who is perversely destined by her parents for *Caleb Thomas* (Mr. Hoskins), whose natural jealousy is at last made to get the lady at liberty. The part of the father, *Jacob Anstead*, is perfectly formed by Mr. Farren himself, and the display of his parental feelings gives great force and interest to the second act. The piece was perfectly successful.

#### LYCEUM.

Mr. Russell is again in London; and at this theatre, on Monday, repeated his lectures on the "Far West," "Negro Life," and the "Slave Trade," with the usual *mélange* of dramatic singing and narrative description; of all which he delivered himself with striking effect. His performances on the pianoforte were executed with uncommon emphasis; and throughout, we may add, that we never saw Mr. Russell in greater force. The diorama was in excellent condition, and all went off exceedingly well. The audience was numerous and respectable.

#### ASTLEY'S.

On Monday the *début* of the "American Wonders" took place. Mdlle. Ella bounded into the ring, and executed with ease, confidence, and grace, the leaps over the star-spangled banner. Entirely different in style was young Leon, with his bounding steed May-fly. The various feats of strength and agility which he accomplishes during the flying of his horse over high gates and balloons of fire, are really astonishing. The performances were greeted with enthusiastic plaudits. The Brothers Seigrist continue to excite general admiration.

#### MARYLEBONE.

This house opened on Monday, with its interior repaired and re-decorated in very superior style, presenting an effect at once elegant and rich. The performances were of the melodramatic cast, consisting of "Alice May," "The Shower Bath," and "Margaret's Ghost." The scenery, which is painted by Messrs. Feinheul and Rogers, was finely executed and brilliantly coloured. The house was numerously attended, and the performances were all apparently satisfactory to the audience, who were warm in their admiration of the new embellishments, both on and off the stage.

STEYNE'S DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.—At the City of London Institute, on Monday, a dramatic entertainment was given under the direction of Mr. Nelson Steyne. The pieces, which were played in appropriate costume, were selected from "Othello" and "Calypso." The comedy of "Charles the Second," however, was acted *in extenso* by the members of the Printers' Dramatic Society, who always acquit themselves with credit. The farce of "State Secrets" concluded the performances. During the evening, Ingoldsby's "Lay of St. Alroy's" was well recited by Mr. Henry Thomas.

The Rajah of Coorg, accompanied by his two wives, and attended by his suite, visited the Colosseum and Cycloorama last week. The party were evidently much gratified with their visit. It was rather a novel sight to see them traversing the saloon, covered with umbrellas, veiling their beauty from the eyes of the other visitors. The Rajah, before retiring, desired his interpreter to express his sense of the attention paid to him.

THE AFRICAN OPERA COMPANY.—At the Strand Theatre, under the management of Mr. Dumbarton, the importer of the original Ethiopian serenaders at the St. James's Theatre, a new company of vocalists commenced on Monday, having the advantage of the genuine "bones," Pell, whose whimsicalities alone would go far to sustain this class of entertainment. The singers vocalize cleverly, and their pictures of negro life are animated.

DEATH OF J. K. CHAPMAN, ESQ.—This gentleman, who was known as the proprietor and manager of the *Sunday Times*, expired on Thursday, from dropsy, after a long and painful illness, leaving a large family to lament his loss. John Kemble Chapman was the son of Mr. Chapman, for many years a member of the Covent-Garden Company, the original *Kelmar* in Sir H. R. Bishop's opera of "The Miller and his Men." The late J. K. Chapman was married to Miss A. Tree, the vocalist, sister of Mrs. C. Kean.

WALKING ON THE CEILING.—An extract from the *Wolcott Standard*, Wayne county, United States, says, that on Saturday afternoon it was advertised that Mr. R. Sands, circus performer, would, amongst other things, walk across the ceiling with his feet upwards and his head downwards, by means of a scientific apparatus appended to his feet. The experiment was successfully made by Mr. R. Sands, and the audience went away perfectly satisfied with what they had seen, all except one person, who said Mr. Sands could not perform the feat out of the circus. Mr. Sands offered to exhibit the same performance in any place where a ceiling having a smooth surface of sufficient strength to sustain his weight could be obtained. The large room in the town-hall was selected. Mr. Sands repaired to the hall, and commenced his antipodal performance over the ceiling at an elevation of eighteen feet from the floor. He had proceeded several steps, and was in the act of returning, when a large portion of the plaster gave way, and he was precipitated to the floor beneath. Mr. Sands was taken up senseless. His neck was broken by the fall, and death ensued instantly.

According to the Greek journals the malsay in the Corinth grapes has been so extensive that the yield of the year will only be 13,000,000 lb., instead of 62,000,000 lb., as it has heretofore averaged; and that of the Ionian Islands will be 10,000,000 lb., instead of 55,000,000 lb.



## LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

**THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.**—An important and rather remarkable inquiry has been proceeding at Rickmansworth during the past week, under the direction of the Court of Chancery and 14 and 15 Vic., for dissolving the National Land Company and Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and for disposing of its lands, properties, and buildings, the principal estates connected with which are situated at O'Connorville, or Herringgate, three miles from Rickmansworth, at Minster Lovell, near Witney; at Redmarley, near Tewkesbury; and at Lowlands and Snig's End, near Gloucester. The estate called O'Connorville, though not the most extensive, was one of the earliest located, and was purchased in 1846, and was parcelled out into allotments, upon the experimental plan of enabling the occupants, "by means of the reproductive and co-operative principle, and by moderate industry, to live in comparative comfort and independence," on a two or three acres of land, and at the same time to form the nucleus of a political propaganda for promoting the exploded six points of the charter. In the attainment of both these objects, the experiment, as the present inquiry goes to show, has proved a signal delusion; the occupants of the estate being, more or less, in embarrassment, and the projector of the plan, as is well known, in a state of mental aberration. The sittings to inquire into the subject have been held at the Swan Hotel, before Mr. W. Goodchap, one of the official assignees of the Court of Chancery, assisted by Mr. Roxburgh, as counsel and assessor; Mr. John Tucker, of the firm of Tucker and Sons; and Mr. Woodthorpe, surveyor and architect. Mr. C. Roche, of the firm of Symons and Roche, represented the allottees, or occupants, who attended very numerous. The report stated that on 11th April, 1846, it was notified to the shareholders by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, that he had purchased the O'Connorville estate, consisting of 130 acres, for £2344, subject to an annuity of £60 per annum, conveyed by T. Ayres and J. Margaret-on, but the title-deed of which is now retained by W. P. Roberts, solicitor, of Manchester, on the ground of alleged lien. Soon after a ballot for two, three, and four acres respectively, took place among the members of the company who had paid £2 10s. deposit, being the value of one share in the company. The members who became located were principally mechanics and weavers, totally unacquainted with agricultural pursuits, from Stockport, Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, and Wigan. The two-acre allotted members holding one share, had allotted them a house, two acres of land, and £15; the three-acre members, a house, three acres, and £22 10s.; and the four-acre members of two shares, a house, four acres, and £30. In this way the 103 acres were parcelled out, two acres being set apart for the school at the head of the estate. The members entered on their locations on the 1st May, 1847. Some are still in possession; others have underlet. During the period they remained, they received aid money, cultivation money, and bushels of wheat. Some sold their right of location, which latter was of the average value of from £40 to £100. In some cases distresses were levied on the goods, chattels, and growing crops, and this state of things continued until the Act of Parliament for winding up this and other estates in a similar position was obtained, and which, amongst other things, is the object of the inquiry to determine and adjust. The allottees, with some exceptions, have proved their title to the allotments, and the amount of back rent to be paid by them will have to be determined.

**THREATENING LETTERS TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER.**—At Bow-street police-office, on Saturday, John Aroné, a foreigner, apparently between 50 and 60 years of age, and plainly dressed, was charged before Mr. Henry with writing and sending threatening letters to the Earl of Malmesbury, Mr. May's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The letter in which the threat was contained was received at the Foreign-office on the 19th of July last, and was to the following effect:—"My Lord,—Recollect the affair of 1812—I mean the affair of Bellingham and Perceval. John Aroné has been in London 18 months appealing for redress, but it has not been obtained for him. One of her Majesty's Ministers will have to seal this case with his blood in the lobby of the House of Commons. John Aroné can only have to die once. He wants nothing but fair play. JOHN ARONÉ."—From inquiry which had been made into the circumstances, it appeared that Aroné was a person who had made a great variety of charges against the several Consuls of her Majesty in the East, and some correspondence had taken place upon the subject, showing them to be groundless. The defendant had requested to have a similar letter inserted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, on the 8th of August, and, upon being rejected, wrote the following day to insist upon its insertion. Evidence having been given to the above effect, the defendant made a long statement which was quite impossible to comprehend, from his excited manner and incoherent language. He was understood to complain that the English Consuls in Syria and elsewhere had combined to confiscate his property, and rob him of his wife and children. He had been a great sufferer, but he denied that he ever meant to shoot the Foreign Secretary, or any one else. He did not write the letters, but some one had used his name. A Mr. Abraham wrote them. He could not write such letters for a thousand pounds. He wanted his injuries to be made public in the newspapers.—The magistrate ordered him to enter into his own recognizances of £100, and to find two sureties of £50 to keep the peace for 12 months.—The prisoner was committed, in default, and an order was given for the police to retain his papers, &c., until the expiration of his term of imprisonment.

**SAD AFFAIR.**—A young Austrian, who called himself Francesco Thompson, evidently an assumed name (who had been remanded from a previous day), was brought up at the Mansion-house police-office, on Saturday last, charged with having attempted to drown himself by leaping into the Thames. The prisoner, soon after he had been rescued from his perilous position, stated that his stay in this world would be very short, as he could not see how, deprived, as he had been, of his books, which were to him invaluable, and abandoned by his parents because of his conversion to Christianity, he could be otherwise than an encumbrance to the community. A gentleman attended from the office of Baron Rothschild, the Austrian Consul, and stated that the defendant was a person of first-rate acquirements and respectability; that letters had been received from gentlemen of rank abroad, who were ready to testify to his unexceptionable character; and that the firm would pay all expenses incurred with the greatest readiness and pleasure. M. Molé, at Paris, to whom he had been private secretary, entertained the very highest opinion of the defendant, who was, in fact, well known in all the libraries in Paris, in consequence of the amazing extent of his literary attainments. There were (he was given to understand) eighteen cases of most valuable books belonging to defendant in the Custom-house at Calais, under detention for certain dues, and he supposed that the library must have cost between £2000 and £3000 at the least. It was evident that the defendant, who, it was conjectured, had lost his wits by excessive study, took greatly to heart the absence of his books. He was a remarkable instance of abstinence both in eating and drinking, and he could never be prevailed upon, since he had been in custody, to wet his lips with anything but water. The Lord Mayor said he was convinced, from all that he had heard of the young man, and from all he knew of Bethlehem Hospital, that the best course that could be adopted for the poor patient's temporary benefit would be to place him, upon the responsibility of Baron Rothschild, in that great asylum. The Baron at once signed the necessary papers, and two medical gentlemen, Mr. M. Murdoch and Mr. Catly, having testified as to the condition of the patient's mind, the removal was immediately effected.

**ROBBERY BY A POST-OFFICE CLERK.**—At Bow-street Police-office, on Tuesday, Theobald Philip Butler, a clerk in the General Post-office, at a salary of £70 a year, was committed for trial by Mr. Henry, the magistrate, upon hearing evidence in support of a charge preferred against him of stealing five letters containing gold and jewellery, the property of the Postmaster-General. The prisoner is a young man said to be highly respectably connected. He was apprehended about twelve months ago to the Post-office by the Marquis of Clanricarde. On being asked for his defence he said, "I admit that I opened the letters, and took the jewellery and the money, for I have lost £4000, the cost of my father's commission in the army and my own. There was never anything against my character before this."

**RIGHTS OF THAMES WATERMEN.**—At the Mansion-house police-office, on Tuesday, James Kemp, fisherman, of Teddington, was summoned before the Lord Mayor, upon the charge of having acted as a waterman, and worked and navigated a boat for hire upon the river Thames, in contravention of the 37th section of the 7th and 8th of Geo. 4, cap. 75, commonly called the Watermen's Act. As the object was to test the efficacy of certain rights conferred, in the opinion of the Company of Watermen, upon their body by the authority of Parliament, the summons was issued merely to ascertain the validity of the privilege, and a penalty was not sought. After the evidence had been given, and the arguments of the solicitors for the respective parties heard, the Lord Mayor said he considered it to be his duty, as conservator of the river Thames, not only to protect the rights of the watermen, but the rights of the river fishermen also. He well knew that the business of those industrious men had been most seriously interfered with, particularly of late years, by the introduction of steam-vessels on the river, and by other causes, which operated to break down their spirit with their want of prosperity. He could not but consider that the employment of fishermen in punts, in rendering assistance or instruction to gentlemen in angling, formed a part of their business as fishermen. Under all the circumstances, he was sure he was bound to put a liberal interpretation upon the words of the act of Parliament, to which he had looked with very anxious care; and, having attended to the arguments of the gentlemen engaged upon both sides, he had come to the conclusion that the defendant had not in this instance "acted," according to the words of the 37th section, "as a waterman, or plied, or worked, or navigated a wherry, lighter, or other craft, from or to any place for hire or gain." He should, therefore, dismiss the summons; and, as it appeared to him to have been the object of those interested to try the right, no costs should be required.

**THE MILITIA ACT.**—At the Thames Police-office, on Tuesday, Peter Sheffield, a rough, weather-beaten man, about 50 years of age, residing at No. 5, Dorset-street, Ratcliffe, was charged with being disorderly and abusing George Andrew Richards, a dealer in china and earthenware, of No. 10, Salmon-lane, Limehouse. The alleged offence arose out of a placard which the complainant placed in his window, for the purpose, as he admitted, of attracting a crowd before his window, and of inducing purchasers for his earthenware. It is headed, in large capitals, "Flogging in the New Militia;" then follows a well-executed wood-engraving of a soldier being flogged at the halberds, with officers, drummers, and soldiers under arms. Then follow extracts from various pamphlets relating to flogging in the army; one of the clauses of the Militia Act; a statement that Mr. John Bright, member of Parliament for Manchester, moved an amendment to the effect that no flogging or other corporal punishment be allowed under the Militia Bill; and winding up with the following exordium:—"Young men of England, as you value your own self-respect, don't let yourselves be bribed by a contemptible bounty of £5 or £6 into voluntarily submitting to this gross degradation. If you do, you must not complain if the punishment of your folly is

scored in stripes on your bloody and lacerated backs." The prisoner, in his defence, said that having been both a sailor and a soldier, he felt indignant at seeing such a publication, and he insisted upon its being removed. Mr. Yardley, the magistrate, dismissed the charge, commenting severely upon the conduct of the complainant in placing such a placard in his window, and said he approved of the prisoner's conduct in respect to it.

**RESULTS OF BETTING HOUSES.**—At the Marylebone police-office, on Monday, Thomas Scott (an American), butler to Mr. Matthew Forster, M.P. for Berwick-upon-Tweed, and who resides at Bellisio-house, Hampstead, was brought up in the custody of Lockerby, 180 S., and placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with having plucked his master's plate to the value of upwards of £250. Evidence was given in support of the charge, and of the admission of his guilt by the prisoner, who said on his way to the station-house, "I have been a good servant to Mr. Forster for sixteen years, and this is the first dishonest thing I have committed." Lockerby stated that in the possession of the prisoner he found several betting-office tickets, and there could be no doubt that he (the prisoner) had for some time past been addicted to the attractive and demoralizing practice of laying wagers on matters connected with the turf. The clock and some other articles which had been pledged had been produced and identified by Mr. Forster; and, in order to afford time to procure the attendance of fourteen other pawnbrokers, the prisoner was remanded till Saturday (this day).

**MR. DOD'S PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION.**—The return of the New Parliament has rendered indispensable a new edition of Mr. Dod's work, revised from the first article to the last. Among the new features, we find that two hundred and one persons who had no seat in the House of Commons at the period of its dissolution have been returned to the new Parliament. With the exception of the election of 1847, so large an amount of change has not taken place since the period of the Reform Act. A complete change of Ministry has occurred, causing a large variety of alterations in all parts of the volume. The close balance of parties has rendered increased vigilance necessary in recording the politics of each member, and a more extended statement has been required than hitherto. In all possible cases the exact words of the member himself have been preferred to any other statement of his political opinions. With these high recommendations, Mr. Dod's work is indispensable for all who wish to possess a correct estimate of the composition of the New Parliament.

**DECREASE OF PAUPERISM.**—Pauperism in the Cuckfield Union has decreased to that extent that it is in serious contemplation to let the seven acres of land connected with the workhouse, in consequence of there not having been for some time past sufficient inmates to cultivate it properly. Nor is the diminution confined to able-bodied male paupers; for within the last few weeks there have been upwards of twenty applications to the master of the union for female servants, not one of which could be complied with, there being only one girl in the house able to work, and she at present is labouring under a diseased mouth, which incapacitates her from service.

**COAL-TRADE CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.**—At a meeting of delegates from the various coal districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, held on Monday, at the Cotton-Tree Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1st. "That this meeting is of opinion that nothing but a general organisation and a general victim fund will be of lasting benefit to the miners of these counties, and that all miners' agents and officers who oppose this be dismissed from their present offices." 2nd. "That a recommendation be made to every lodge to establish a sick fund, jointly with the present sick society of miners." The conference then adjourned for dinner. A meeting was held in the afternoon, when it was understood that a petition to Parliament would be adopted, setting forth the various grievances under which the miners generally were labouring.

**INFLAMMABLE COKE.**—The inflammable coke is formed in moulds, of shapes calculated to allow of the free passage of air when ignited in the grate, thereby occasioning perfect combustion and the absence of all smoke, and, in lieu thereof, a bright flame. Each piece of coke, be it round, oval, hexagonal, octagonal, or other shape, has a cell in its centre, filled with waste coal, or other inflammable substance or compound, secured by means of coke screws, and is rendered slightly porous. As many substances—such as small pieces of wood, coal-dust, &c.—are very cheap, because useless for fuel in their existing form, and as they can be rendered by this invention more available for fuel than the most expensive coal, at a very much less cost, it is reasonable to suppose that the patent inflammable coke will supersede the use of other fuel.

At the Cumberland and Westmoreland Agricultural Society, held on Wednesday last, at Appleby, a man lifted a firkin of butter, weighing, barrel and all, about 70 lb., seizing the end of it with his teeth, and holding it straight out for some moments; and he said he would walk across the field with it, by mere dental power, if any one would give him sixpence.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

During the whole of the week the amount of business doing in the Conrol Market has been on rather an extensive scale, and most of the purchases of stock have been on account of the public. The steady influx of bullion—about £400,000 having arrived from Australia and the United States—the continuance of fine weather for the harvest work, and the favourable accounts from the manufacturing districts, have tended to give confidence to the speculators. Prices have, therefore, been on the advance, the rise having amounted to about one quarter per cent. The shipments of gold and silver coin to Sydney have been very heavy, and we understand that the want of supply of the latter, lately so much complained of, is being freely met by the Mint, at which great activity is apparent.

The last returns of the total note circulation of the United Kingdom, compared with those at the corresponding period in 1851, show a very large increase, the amount being £3,824,184 in excess of last season. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is £7,527,398 more than in 1851. The specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks on the 7th of August current year, was £2,152,771. The average weekly circulation of the private and joint-stock banks in England, for the four weeks ending on the 7th ult., was £6,290,320, or £1,817,742 below the fixed issue. Notwithstanding the above rapid increase in the circulation, the rates of discount for first-class paper is only 2 per cent., and the whole of the private bankers, as well as the large bill-brokers, are unusually full of cash. Money, on "call," is not worth more than 1½ per cent.

On Monday, the Three per Cent. Consols were done at 100½ and 99½ for Money. They marked 100 to 100½ both on Tuesday and Wednesday. Considerable firmness was observed in prices on Thursday, and the Three per Cents, for Money and the Account, were 100½ to 100½. The Three per Cents Reduced sold at 100½ to 101; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 104½ to 105. Bank Stock was 229. Long Annuities, 1850, 6½ to 15; 1851, 6½. India Bonds, 86s. pm. Purchases of Exchequer Bills were effected at 71s. for £1000; and 68s. to 71s. for Small; both June.

The leading feature in the Foreign House has been the appearance of a new Turkish Loan, the first ever attempted in this country. The amount is £2,000,000—£800,000 for London, and £1,200,000 for Paris. The whole amount has been already subscribed for, and the subscription lists are consequently closed. The interest to be allowed on the loan in question is 6 per cent. at par, from the 1st of October next; whilst the whole amount is to be repaid in 23 years at par, by half-yearly drawings at Paris. Virtually, the Turkish Government will pay 7 per cent for the loan, and the subscribers will receive not less than £4,113,333 should the provisions be strictly carried out. Several transactions have already taken place in the scrip, at from 1½ to 2 premium. The value of most foreign bonds has had an upward tendency. Peruvians have ruled steady, notwithstanding that a collision between the Americans and Peruvians is fully anticipated, in reference to the guano deposits on the Lobos Islands. On Thursday, Chilean Six per Cents were 73 to 72; Grenada, Deferred, 12½; Mexican Three per Cents, 26½ to 25½; Peruvian, Deferred, 60½ to 59½; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 96½; ditto, Three per Cents, 65½ to 64½; Austrian Scrip has been done at 4½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 37½; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 104½; ditto, Five per Cents, 121; Spanish Passive, 6; Venezuela, 43½. The value of most other foreign stocks has ruled almost nominal.

Dock Shares have been in fair request, at fully last week's prices. Those of Victoria Dock have touched 4 premium.

Bank Shares have maintained their previous values. Those in the new chartered Bank of Australia have been 2½ premium. Australasia have sold at 56½ to 56; Colonial, 15½; London Joint Stock, 18½ to 19; London and Westminster, 32½; Provincial of Ireland, 46½; Union of Australia, 49 to 50½; and Union of London, 16½ to 17.

Australian Royal Mail Shares have been 4; Copper Mines of England, 31; Peninsular and Oriental, 85½; and Royal Mail, 79 to 79½.

Although a large consumption is going on, and bankers in general are making advances upon produce to some extent, the Colonial markets have been in a very inactive state. The fact is that production is considerably in excess of the wants of the dealers; and, from all that we can learn, it is evident that such will be the case for some considerable period. Cotton commands very full prices, and the use of that article is still rapidly increasing.

The Railway "calls" for the present month are under half a million, and the proportion called by foreign companies is upwards of £295,000. At the various meetings held since our last, very satisfactory reports have been presented, and from most of them we learn that a considerable decrease has taken place in the working expenses, whilst the traffic receipts for the past half-year were good. On the whole, the market has been very firm, and, in some instances, a considerable advance has taken place in the value of the principal lines, upon most of which the half-yearly dividends are now being paid. The following were the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 26½; Bristol and Exeter, 103 ex div.; Cambrian, 42½; East Anglian, 44; Eastern Counties, 1½ ex div.; Eastern Union, 4s 7½; Ditto, B and C, 5½; East Lancashire, 18½; East and West India Docks and Birmingham Junction, 57 ex div.; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72; Great Northern Stock, 80 ex div.; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 45 ex div.; Great Western, 96½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 86½; Leeds Northern, 17½; London and Blackwall, 84 ex div.; London and North-Western, 133½; London and South-Western, 93 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 30; Midland,

77 ex div.; Norfolk, 45 ex div. and New; North British, 31; North Staffordshire, 13; North and South-Western Junction, 14½; Scottish Central, 78; Shrewsbury and Chester, 21½; Ditto, Oswestry, 16; South Devon 19½ ex div.; South-Eastern, 77; South Yorkshire and River Don, 15; Thames Haven Dock and Railway, 2½; Waterford and Limerick, 23½; West Cornwall, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69 ex div.; Ditto, Extensions, 12½ ex div.; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 7½ ex div.; York and North Midland, 49½ ex div.

**LOANS LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—Buckinghamshire, 105½; East Lincolnshire Guaranteed Six per Cent, 150; Hull and Selby, 113; Leeds and Bradford, 108½ ex div.; London and Greenwich, 14½; Wear Valley, 31.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Cork and Brandon, 1½; East Anglian, 6 per cent, 31; Eastern Union, 6 per cent, 16½; Great Northern, 5 per cent, 16; Ditto, Scrip, redeemable at 10 per cent premium, 13½ ex div.; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 149; Midland (Bradford Scrp), 26½ ex div.; Norfolk Extension, 2; North British, 100; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, New Guaranteed, 11; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 4 per cent, 102½ ex div.

**FOREIGN.**—Dutch Rhenish, 7½; East Indian, 28½; Great Western of Canada, 186½, 107; Luxembourg, 6½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Northern of France, 3 per cent Bonds, 14; Paris and Lyons, 20½; Paris and Strasbourg, 26½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½.

**Mining Shares** have met a moderate inquiry. On Thursday *Agua Fria* were 14; Australian Freehold, 8; Colonial Gold, 1½; Lake Bathurst, 8; London and Californian Gold Quartz Crushing Company, 3 to 4; Nouveau Monde, 1½; Port Philip, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 13 to 12½; and United Mexican, 2½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Since our last report the arrival of English wheat, coastwise and by land carriage, has been on a very moderate scale, and, in consequence, the growth. The general quality of the sample having turned out very inferior, the demand for all new wheat has ruled heavy, at a decline in the quotations of from 2s to 3s per quarter. Old samples have moved off somewhat freely, at full prices. A fair average business has been transacted in foreign wheat, at previous currencies. English flour has sold at lower figures; but American has given way 6½ per barrel. New English barley has been scarce, and quite a dearer; the kinds have had a downward tendency. In the value of malt, oats, beans, and peas scarcely any change has taken place.

**English.**—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 3s 4 to 4s 6; ditto, white, 2s 8 to 3s 4; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 3s 4 to 4s 6; ditto, white, 4s 4 to 4s 6; rye, 2s 7 to 2s 9; grinding barley, 2s 5 to 2s 7; distilling ditto, 2s 5 to 2s 7; malted ditto, 2s 5 to 2s 7; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 4s 8 to 4s 9; brown ditto, 4s 8 to 4s 9; Kingston and Ware, 4s 8 to 4s 9; Chevalier, 5s 5 to 5s 6; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 17s to 21s; potato ditto, 20s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 19s; ditto, white, 16s to 20s; tick beans, new, 3s 10 to 3s 11; ditto, old, 3s 10 to 3s 11; grey peas 2s 9 to 3s; maple, 3s 10 to 3s 11; white, 3s 10 to 3s 11; bolters, 3s 10 to 3s 11 per quarter. Town-made flour, 3s 10 to 4s; Suffolk, 3s 10 to 4s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s 10 to 3s 11 per 56 lb. Foreign: American flour, 19s to 23s per barrel; French, 2s 6 to 2s 7 per sack. The *Star Market*—New trefoil has been disposed of at from 21s to 23s per cwt; new white mustard-seed, 8s 10 to 11s; and winter tares, 8s 9 to 9s per bushel. Linseed steady; white canary is the turn higher.

**Linned.**—English, sowing, 40s to 45s; Baltic, crushing, 43s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 41s to 47s; hempseed, 38s to 45s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 9s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 8s 10 to 9s 10 per bushel. French rapeseed, new, 42s to 44s per last of ten quarters. Linned castor, English, 48 to 48 1½; ditto, foreign, 47 ½ to 47 1½ per ton. Rape cakes, 24s 5 to 24 10 per ton. Canary, 78s to 12s per quarter. English clover red, red, 10s to 10 1½; white ditto, 40s to 49s per cwt.

**Bread.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 5½ to 7½; of household ditto, 5½ to 6½ per 4 lb loaf.

**English and Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 43s 7d; barley, 28s 2d; oats, 20s 3d; rye, 29s 5d; beans, 34s 4d; peas, 31s 1d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 40s 9d; barley, 27s 8d; oats, 19s 10d; rye, 29s 7d; beans, 35s 10d; peas, 31s 9d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 10s 10d; barley, 10s 10d; oats, 10s 10d; beans, 10s 10d; peas, 10s 10d.

**Tea.**—Our market being heavily supplied, ruled very inactive, and late rates are barely supported. Common sound Congou is selling at from 8d to 8½ per lb. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 23,416,029 lbs against 23,950,533 lbs in 1851.

**Coffee.**—Plantation kinds continue to move off freely, at very full prices. Mocha steady, at from 7s 6d to 7s 7d for middling good clean garbled. Good ordinary native Ceylon is quoted at 4s 6d per cwt.

**Sugar.**—There has been rather more inquiry for nearly all kinds of Colonial sugars, at fully last week's currency. Brown Barbados has produced 3s 10 to 3s 11; good, 3s 6d to 3s 7; low to mid, white Benares, 3s 10 to 3s 11; good to fine, 3s 6d to 3s 7; grainy yellow, 3s 6 to 4s; fine grainy white, 4s to 4s 1½; good to fine grainy yellow, 3s 7 to 4s; brown, 3s 6 to 3s 7 per cwt. Refined goods steady, at from 4s 10 to 4s 11; crushed, 3s 10d to 3s 11 for British. The total clearances to the 24th ult. were 4,051,520 cwt, against 3,691,706 ditto in 1851.

**Rice.**—This article is in the market, and the demand is increasing. Mid. white Bengal has been taken in at 9s to 9s 6d. Fine has produced 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.

**Fruit.**—Old Val de Napa raisins are in request, at 40s; and new, 45s. Currants firm, at 18s to 18s 6d for Patras; and 18s to 18s 6d for Zaote and Cephalonia.

**Provisions.**—There is rather more doing in Irish butter, the prices of which are well supported. Carlow, 7s 6 to 7s 8; Cork, 7s 6 to 7s 8; Dublin, 7s 6 to 7s 8. Bacon moves off slowly, at somewhat lower terms. Hamburg, 50s to 50s per cwt. Lard scarce, and quite as dear. All other articles command very little attention.

**Tallow.**—P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at from 3s 2 to 3s 3; and for forward delivery, 3s per cwt. Town tallow, 3s 6 to 3s 7 per cwt net cash; rough fat, 3s 1d per 8 lbs.

**Oil.**—The demand has fallen off, and, in some instances, prices have a downward tendency. Linseed, 29s per cwt.

**Spirits.**—Proof Lowland Island rum is in fair request, at from 1s 5½ to 7s 6d; and proof East India is 4½ to 5d per gal on. The value of other kinds of rum is well supported. Brandy is still on the advance. British-made spirits somewhat active, at 9s 8d to 9s 9d cash. Geneva steady, at 1s 10d to 2s 5d per gallon.

**Coin.**—Bedford Main, 12s 3d; Wigan, 13s 6d; Walker, 13s 9d; Hiltan, 15s 9d; Haswell, 15s 9d; Stewarts, 15s 9d; Kellon, 15s 9d; Thornley, 14s 6d; Tees, 15s 6d per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Meadow hay, 23s 16s to 4s 5s; clover ditto, 23s 16s to 4s 5s; and straw, 21s 8s to 21s 18s per load.

**Hops.**—The plantation accounts still continue very favourable, and the duty is called £210,000 to £220,000. All kinds of hops are almost nominal. Picking will be shortly commenced.

**Wool.**—The business doing in both foreign and colonial qualities is very limited, and prices are barely supported.

**Potatoes.**—Large supplies continue to arrive, yet the demand is steady, at late rates, viz. 6s to 12s per ton. It is stated that one disease on the land is doing much evil.

**Beef and Mutton.**—Best beef and mutton have moved off steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 2d per 8 lb. In the value of lamb, veal, and pork, we have no change to notice.

**Beef.** From 2s 6d to 4s 0d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 4d; lamb, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; veal, 2s 8d to 4s; pork, 2s 8d to 3s 8d per 8 lb, to sink the scale.

**Neigate and Lendenhall.**—The general demand has ruled steady, as follows:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton, 1s 10d to 2s 4d; lamb, 4s 0d to 5s 4d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; pork, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per 8 lb, by the carcase.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUG. 27.

WAR-OFFICE, AUG. 27.

2d Regiment of Dragoons: Lieut-Colonel J. Geddes to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Richters; Major H. D. Griffith to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Geddes; Captain D. J. M. M. Leod to be Major, vice Griffith; Lieut H. S. Scobell to be Captain, vice M. Leod; Cornet G. Buchanan to be Major, vice Scobell.

9th Light Dragoons: Cornet H. L. Payne to be Cornet, vice Brickman; 14th: Lieut G. G. Dalziel to be Lieutenant, vice Horne; Cornet W. O. Bird to be Lieutenant, vice Dalziel; W. H. Horne to be Cornet, vice Bird; Lieut W. V. Gresham to be Adjutant, vice G. Horne.

11th Foot: Captain T. Peebles to be Captain, vice Grant. 54th: Ensign E. Le Pelley to be Lieutenant, vice Lake; Lieut P. G. Lake to be Adjutant, vice Thomson. 64th: Lieut G. P. Wright to be Paymaster, vice Kinnaird; Lieut G. M. Minnis to be Lieutenant, vice Drought. 83rd: Ensign H. G. Cooper to be Lieutenant, vice Rye.

1st West India Regiment: Lieut B. E. Strech to be Lieutenant, vice Barrett; Ensign J. E. Matthews to be Lieutenant, vice Strech; J. Seel to be Ensign, vice Matthews.

Care Mounted Riflemen—Ensign R. L. Thursty to be Lieut, vice S. Wortley; A. G. Martin to be Ensign, vice Thursty.

UNATTACHED—Lieut W. F. Maclean to be Captain; Lieut B. Midgley to be Captain.

OFFICE OF ORDANCE, AUGUST 24.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General C. Turner, C.B., to be Colonel Commandant, vice Sir T. Downman.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

S. POUNCEBY, Albany-street, Shadwell, and Munster-street, Regent's-park, victualler.

BANKRUPT.

G. BOLTON, Albany-street, Regent's-park, coachmaker. H. B. ROBERTS, Nicholas-lane, City, and Albany-street, Britannia-street, tailor. E. H. DALBY, Hornsey-road, butcher. P. HAYES, Widnes, Lancashire, oil-mechanic.

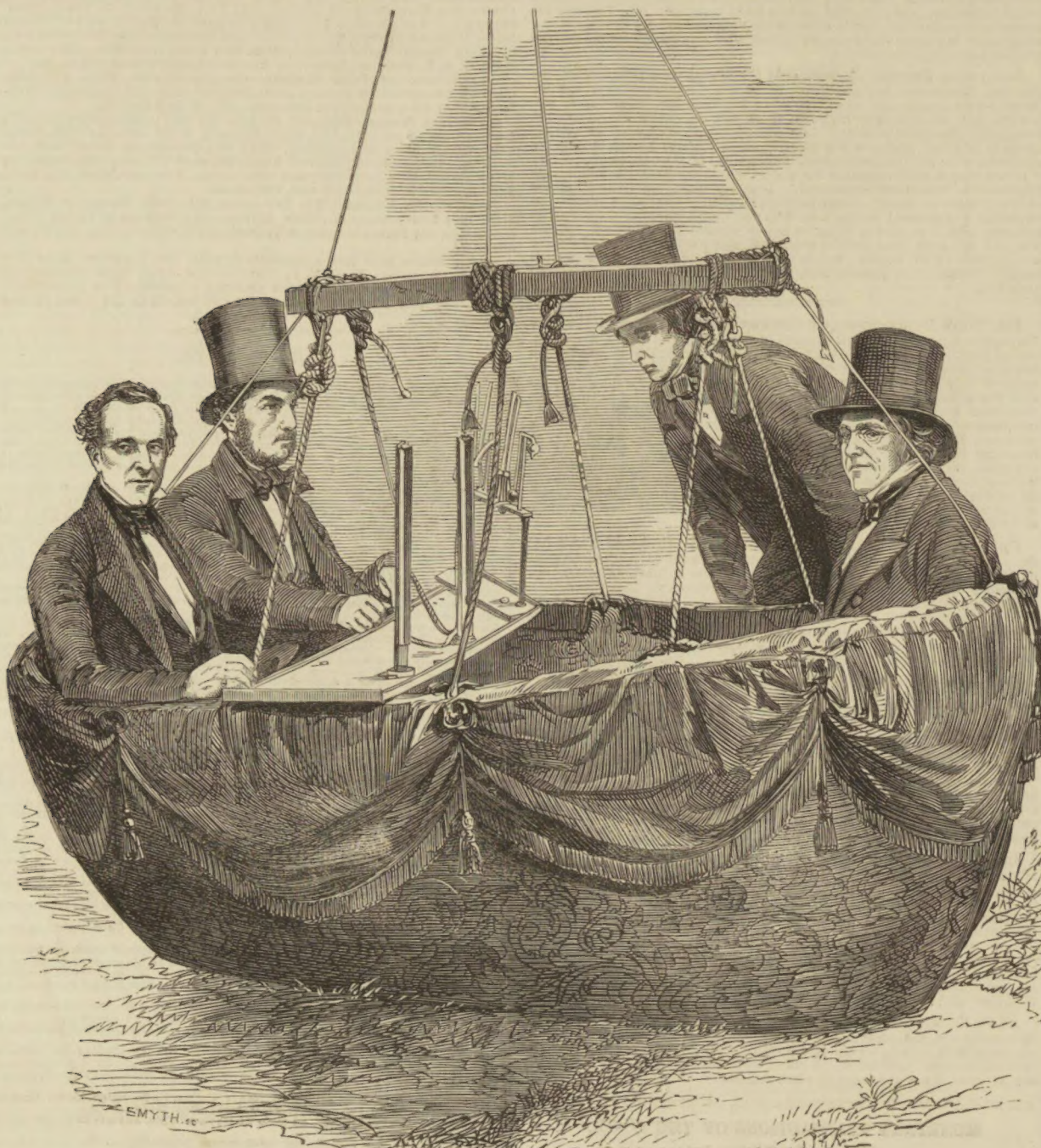
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

C. HUTCHESON, Glasgow, merchant. J. HOGG, Southfield, by Lauder, farmer. R. THOMPSON, Leith, builder. J. M'LAIDLIN, Glasgow, fair-caster. T. BUCHANAN and CO., Leith, wood-mechanics.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

ADMIRALTY, AUGUST 30.





MR. NICKLIN. MR. WELSH. MR. ADIE. MR. GREEN.  
SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT FROM VAUXHALL GARDENS.—FROM A DAGUERRETYPE BY MAYALL.

#### SCIENTIFIC BALLOON ASCENT.

IN our Journal of last week, we detailed the first balloon ascent for scientific objects, under the direction of the Kew Committee of the Council of the British Association. The ascent took place at Vauxhall Gardens, on the 17th ult., and the second of the series, on Friday (last week), at 44 minutes past 4 P.M., from Vauxhall, under very favourable circumstances of wind, weather, and freedom from cloud. Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin were, as before, the aeronauts, under the guidance of Mr. Green. Various re-arrangements and adaptations of the instruments had been found desirable by the experience of the first ascent. The descent took place with great ease at Latimer, near Boxmoor, at 7.35 P.M., the balloon not having travelled more than 25 miles in two hours fifty-one minutes; the rate in the previous ascent having been about 40 miles an hour. The greatest height attained was about 19,200 feet; the temperature of the air being 7 degrees Fahrenheit, or 25 degrees below the freezing point. One of the dew points was 17 degrees below zero. Clouds were not seen above the aeronauts, although cumuli were observed around, below the level of the balloon. No difficulty of breathing was experienced. Air was brought down from the greatest height in tubes previously exhausted, for future analysis.

Previous to the first ascent the two experimentalists, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Nicklin, together with Mr. Green, the aeronaut, and Mr. Adie, of 395, Strand, the maker of the instruments taken up in the balloon, were daguerretyped by Mr. Mayall, which has enabled our artist to engrave the group, in illustration of this memorable ascent.

#### GRAND ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

We learn by accounts received *via* Malta, that on the night of the 20th Aug., during the celebration of the centenary, or every hundredth anniversary of St. Agata, the patron saint of the town of Catania, Mount Ætna became suddenly convulsed, and a magnificent eruption took place, which has not been surpassed by any within the past forty years; and fears were entertained that, from the northerly direction which the lava took, the neighbouring villages of Zafarana and Giarre have very seriously suffered, if not, perhaps, have been utterly destroyed.

An English party from Malta, who were visiting Catania for the *festa*, happened to be ascending the mountain at the time, and, contrary to the advice of the guides, persisted in their journey, notwithstanding the premonitory signs of the approaching event. One of the party thus narrates what was witnessed:—

The party consisted of Capt. Hallett, R.N., Mrs. Hallett, two Misses Sankey, the Hon. Lieut. Finch of the 68th Light Infantry, and Lieut. Ravenhill, of the Royal Engineers, accompanied by their muleteers, and the usual Sicilian guides. They took their departure late at night from Nicolosi, so as to insure reaching the summit of the mountain by daybreak, in order to enjoy the grandeur of the scene at that particular hour. As they proceeded the wind rose so violently that the guides, fearing some mishap, recommended them to retrace their steps; but the intrepid party, unwilling to be balked in their intentions, persisted in proceeding. Soon afterwards the wind increased, and the mountain began to shake like a giant arising from his slumber. All of a sudden, when the party was in a narrow pass, mules and riders, male and female, conductors and guides, were precipitated to the ground by an awful blast, and lay rolling over and over among cinders and ashes; whilst at a spot called Colossi, scarcely one hundred yards distant from the party, the mountain opened, and burst out with terrific violence, the wind keeping pace, and apparently struggling which should roar the loudest. Crawling under a projecting block of lava, the formation of a former eruption, they huddled together for protection from the piercing cold blast and clouds of acutely sharp dust. The eruption commenced at about two A.M. The flames issued in widely-spread sheets from the summit; but by far the most fearful eruption took place at the foot of the cone, at a spot called the Crater Colossi. This explosion caused the mountain to heave and rock, and the liquid lava flowed over from the boiling gulf beneath; minor craters opening from time to time, and forming a grand junction, from which huge masses were thrown up amidst fire and smoke. Fortunately for the party, the wind blew from them towards the crater, or they must have been inevitably suffocated by the sulphureous fumes; and, as it was, each moment threatened to be their last. After daybreak, when another terrific explosion and outbreak shook the lofty mountain to its very centre, the party left their retreat, and made their way with difficulty back to Nicolosi. For several days previously torrents of rain had descended, and passengers from Messina, from the French steamer, which had arrived at Malta on the morning of the 25th, report that the volcano was still in activity during the night of the 24th, and no doubt dreadful ravages will result.

(Continued from page 190.)

down to the wreck and endeavour to stop the plundering, which they promised to do, and then took leave, assuring me that they would leave Soor immediately after the afternoon prayers. Left Soor in the evening, and anchored at Kalhat next day, as we were in want of water. On Wednesday, May 19, we all arrived safely at Muscat and were received with great kindness and hospitality. I shall ever remember with feelings of deepest gratitude the great kindness and attention shown to me by his Highness Syed Syed, the Imaum, and also by Major Hamerton, the

British Consul. His Highness hearing of our arrival, sent his Vizier many times to know what assistance we required. With many thanks to his Highness for his condescension and generosity, I asked for one of his men-of-war to proceed in down to the wreck. Orders were sent to prepare the *Artimise* for sea. Our crew were all sent on board her, and our passengers on board the *Faize Allum*, with provisions and money. The next morning I called on his Highness to thank him for his goodness. He said that he hoped I bowed with resignation to the will of the Almighty, who was afflicting me for his own good purposes. He told me that he had placed the

sloop of war *Artimise* entirely at my disposal, every one on board being under my orders, and that he had written to the Sheik of Soor to supply me with any number of boats that I required. He also sent a guard of twenty-five sepoy to protect us when at the wreck. After again thanking him, I took leave and returned to the Consulate, and found that his Highness had sent a bolt of black broad cloth and twelve pieces of fine shirting to make clothes for my officers and myself. The *Artimise* was lying with topmasts down at four in the morning, and by 8 P.M. that night was all a-taunt, sails bent, water, &c., on board, and at nine was unmoored, hauled outside, and reported ready."



THE SHIP "CENTAUR," OF CALCUTTA, LOST ON THE COAST OF ARABIA.